Press Bulletin

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST November 1, 1923

Section 1.

Bankers' Conference The Investment Bankers Association of America ended its annual convention at Washington yesterday. The bankers received a message from Postmaster General New asking for their cooperation with the Government to check sale of fraudulent securities, in the purchase of which, it was estimated by Government officials, the American public wasted $1,000,000,000 during the year. The report of the committee on real estate investments stated that less than 1 per cent of farm mortgages were foreclosed during the past year.(Press, Nov.1.)

Railroad Rates The press to-day says: "Executives of the grain and coal hauling railroads through a committee will present to the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day their answer to President Coolidge's suggestions relative to reductions in freight rates on export wheat and on coal for shipment to Canada. The answer had been expected to be presented direct to the President, but at the White House last night it was stated that no engagement had been made for the executives' committee. Unofficial reports as to the nature of the reply have indicated that the executives concluded that the reduction of rates on export wheat would not greatly increase exportation and thereby help the farmers, and that the rates on coal for shipment to Canada now were nearly on a parity with comparable domestic rates."

Farmers and Bankers The Washington Post to-day says in an editorial: "The agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association urges closer and more active cooperation of banks with the farmers and promotion of relations that will make for mutual understanding. This is obviously in accord with the interests of banking and agriculture. The interests of both are economically interwoven and, to a certain extent, are common or mutual. Too often in the past failure of farmers or of bankers to realize this has resulted in strained relations that have made for discord. The best interests of both urge cooperative effort for their common good, and the sooner this is realized the better for all concerned."

Agricultural Conditions Charging that reports of a great farm depression are the products of political demagogues and that twisted information is being used by politicians for the sake of winning votes, The Standard Daily Trade Service, after a study of farm prices covering thirty years, flatly contradicts all suggestions of a farm depression and brands such reports as myth. Prices are higher now than before the war and production is greater, while the number of farmers has not materially increased. As a result, it is stated, farmers are prosperous and, save for those who are basing their complaints of hard times on fictitious land values, there is no suffering in sight. (N.Y.Times, Nov.1.)

Section 2.

Cooperative Marketing

The San Francisco Examiner for October 25 says in an editorial: "Cooperatives, both of consumers and producers, are a growing institution in the United States.....There has not been much tabulations of figures on cooperative organizations in this country. As a consequence there are few reliable statistics. But the movement is growing constantly.....The future of cooperation as an economic mechanism it would be impossible to predict. Essentially, it represents a revolt against pure individualism in trade and commerce. It achieves undoubted good results in some quarters. Its benefits, however, are hard to measure while cooperation is merely a small experiment in a community whose predominant form of business is still the individual one."

Credit for Farmers

The Daily Drovers Journal for October 27 says in an editorial: "One of the questions much discussed at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Bankers' association in Omaha this week was the functioning of the recently established Federal Intermediate Credit bank in this city....The first diagnosis of the agricultural depression of 1920 and 1921 indicated that the producers of the country were suffering from a lack of credit and on the theory that the banks could not or would not extend an adequate line of credit to farmers and stock growers, Congress created agencies intended to make such credit available. At this time it is difficult to estimate how much relief has been furnished producers by these agencies. Bankers all agree that the agricultural situation has shown quite a little improvement this year and some of this improvement they attribute to the extension of credit by the Federal Government. In many quarters, however, there is still some doubt as to the necessity or the wisdom of this Federal credit. It is a good thing for those who understand the value and use of credit, but in too many cases an increase of credit has only meant an increase of debt, prolonging the agony instead of ending it."

Farmer-Labor Alliance

The Wall Street Journal for October 29 says: "A misalliance commonly produces unhappiness and sometimes tragedy. There is one in the making now in a western State between two parties which have not a single interest in common. This is a political farmer-labor organization whose aim is to control the State legislature and the election of members of Congress....When a man goes into a union it is to secure the benefits of organization. He must renounce his individualism and cleave to its opposite. Necessarily, therefore, in his efforts to make a living he is controlled by iron rules. Could the farmers, who, as a class, are the most pronounced individualists in the world, surrender their freedom of action and plow and sow strictly according to union rules? Limitation of working hours is one of the goals of the labor union. As it is approached time is being curtailed and in many occupations now hours are fixed by the union.

How would that suit the farmers who, particularly in seed time and harvest, find it necessary to work from sun to sun? Would it suit them to be told to unharness the team and leave the plow in the furrow at a certain hour? If rain was threatening and the farmer hurrying to get hay under shelter or wheat in the shock, would he care to be compelled to quit at the blowing of the five o'clock whistle? Standardization is a union doctrine which is believed to be necessary. In some unions this is strictly enforced and the more efficient workers held down to the level of the slowest. If one efficient farmer could make an acre of land yield 60 bushels of corn, must he be held back to 26 because some of his neighbors could not produce more? There is absolute conflict between the farmers' individualistic views and those of organized labor. There being no mutuality of interest between the two classes, their union as a political party of a state seems utterly incongruous. Why is it proposed? The explanation is the old story of the monkey, the cat and the hot chestnuts."

Fruit Shipment

The Times-Union (Jacksonville, Fla.) for October 28 says: "The Government of the United States may take action to protect Florida from some Floridians. If it does the action will be designed to protect the people of other states from frauds perpetrated by Floridians but the result will also be the protection of Florida. A dispatch from Washington says: 'It is not at all improbable that the strong arm of the Federal criminal law may be invoked at an early date by the United States Department of Agriculture to stop the interstate shipment of immature citrus fruits, where it is found that such shipments have been colored to conceal immaturity. Along with this contemplated action by the Federal authorities it became known here to-day that the Bureau of Chemistry of the department is vigorously investigating the matter to ascertain whether, in fact, such shipments are being colored to conceal immaturity in violation of law.' The Florida orange is the sweetest grown anywhere on earth. A green orange can not be a sweet orange and if this fruit is shipped out of the State before it matures it will create a bad impression that will cast a suspicion on all Florida oranges. The growers of this State have long been doing their best to prevent the shipment of immature fruit because of the bad name that it would give the State. But the large majority can not control the conduct of all and the orange growers in general would be pleased if the Government should take steps to prevent the shipment of immature fruit."

Game Birds

T. Gilbert Pearson is the author of an article entitled "Can We Save Our Game Birds?" in World's Work for November. He says in part: "America's effort to preserve its game bird supply has proved a failure. Many species are declining in numbers with such rapidity that undoubtedly they are as sure to pass as have the antelope and the bison. The Europeans who settled in the United States conceived the idea that the abundant wild bird and animal life found here belonged to whoever took possession of it.

The far-ringing platitude 'this is a free country' has had disastrous effects on our supply of wild life. We have been and to-day we are working on a fundamental theory that is spelling destruction to our birds. Our legislatures have declared and our supreme courts have upheld the declaration that the birds and game are public owned and that they do not become private property until reduced to possession.....Millions of dollars have been spent and are being expended in employing game wardens, developing and maintaining game farms, making moving pictures, giving lectures and engaging in general propaganda for game protection. All this is thought necessary because the people of the country, especially the six million gunners who went afield last year, are not willing to deny themselves the recreational and gastronomic pleasures to be derived from transferring the game birds from live public ownership to dead private ownership. In many parts of Europe the game birds native to those countries exist in such numbers as to astonish an American who for the first time becomes personally acquainted with conditions that there exist.....In the United States many of the finest game birds have become extinct over great areas of their former range, and vastly depleted almost everywhere. Why this difference in game conditions in North America and Europe? It is because the protection of game in these countries is based on fundamentally different principles. In much of Europe every land owner on whose estate there is found grouse, partridge, quail, capercaillie or other game has a vital personal interest in seeing that those birds are protected....."

Roads

The Fort Wayne News-Sentinel for October 26 says in an editorial: "When complaining of high taxes, just keep in mind that road building is expensive. The public is demanding hard surfaced roads, which, as William G. Tonkel, highway superintendent for Allen County, Ind., declares, are the cheapest in the end. Superintendent Tonkel has outlined an ambitious program of hard surface road building in Allen County for the next 10 years, but it is not too ambitious and, indeed, should be carried out in its entirety. The Federal aid highway system which will shortly be approved in its entirety is indicative of the determination of the American people to have a highway system consistent with the demands of the traffic. The system will include nearly 180,000 miles of the most important roads of the United States, so located as to form a complete network of main interstate and intercounty roads. When completed, it will tie together practically every city and town of 5,000 population or greater, and a 10-mile zone on each side of the roads will include the homes of 90 per cent of the people. To encourage the early completion of this system, all Federal appropriations will hereafter be spent only on roads which form a part of the system."

Wheat

A St.Paul dispatch to the press of October 30 says: "An increase of approximately 50 per cent in the wheat tariff was urged upon Minnesota delegates in Congress in telegrams to them October 29, following a conference of agricultural leaders with

Governor J.A.O.Preus. The conference was called by the Governor to discuss the proposal of selling 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to Germany and other European nations. The proposal of President Coolidge to organize a commission to stimulate foreign purchases of American grown wheat has met with opposition by farm organizations throughout the Northwest. This opposition is based on the contention that such a plan, under the present tariff, would work to the detriment of the American farmer and to the benefit of the Canadian wheat grower."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Nation's Business for November says: "Some months ago The Nation's Business printed an article by F.M.Russell, of the United States Department of Agriculture, explaining and defending plant quarantines and the methods of enforcing them. His was the side of the Government expert. There is another side to this question, the danger to commerce from unreasonable quarantines; and this side is here presented by the Committee on Plant Quarantines and Their Administration of the Merchants' Association of New York. The Merchants' Association is on record not as opposing all plant quarantines, but as asking an authoritative, non-Government investigation of the methods of the Federal Horticultural Board; and it has requested the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to undertake such an investigation. Mr. Russell's article might lead the readers of the Nation's Business to think such an investigation unnecessary. As a matter of fact, he disregards serious complications and issues which have already arisen and which threaten to arise in increasing numbers as a result of certain phases of the crop-protection policy outlined. The point at issue is not, as suggested by Mr. Russell, 'Shall we protect our crops?' but rather, 'Shall we attempt to do so to a degree and by means of measures which although condemned by competent critics as (ultimately) futile, are tending to stifle an important branch of our national and international commerce?'....It is because there are seen in the present administration of certain phases of 'the war to save our crops,' discriminatory restrictions that tend to stifle individual initiative that the National Chamber of Commerce has been asked to investigate the entire subject upon a basis of unbiased, authoritative, scientific and economic judgmant. If a dangerous plant pest is known to exist in a certain country or district and if importations of a certain kind or group of plants are likely to introduce that pest, a quarantine should be raised against such country and such plants until the pest is overcome or for some other reason the emergency passes. That is right and desirable. But it is inconceivable that this policy of protection intends that because of unknown insects and diseases that may exist in other lands, and because of the possibility that any plant importation might serve to introduce one or another of them, all countries under the sun shall be rendered subject to a quarantine whereby practically all types of plants, healthy as well as diseased, shall be excluded -- save under special permit issued

according to the dictum of the controlling board as to 'the need of the material in this country.' The serious consideration of American interests is directed to the policy which has been adopted by the Federal Horticultural Board of the Bureau of Plant Industry, into whose hands the virtual control of American horticulture is rapidly being gathered. In this lurks, it is felt, a danger to American progress and development no less serious than the curtailment of some of its crops to which Mr. Russell's article points. Moreover, the figures with which he bolsters his argument are unsupported. 'No careful, accurate entomologist, so far as I know,' says Dr. Glenn W. Herrick, professor of economic entomology at Cornell University, 'is rash enough to say that "imported pests" in this country cause a loss of $2,000,000,000.'"

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct.31: Chicago hog prices higher at $7.80 for the top, bulk of sales $7.10 to $7.60; medium and good beef steers steady at $7.75 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers unchanged at $3.35 to $10.75; feeder steers steady at $4.25 to $7.75; veal calves steady at $7.50 to $11; fat lambs $11.25 to $13.40; and feeding lambs at $11.50 to $12.85.

Northern Round White potatoes $1.35 to $1.55 eastern markets, 90¢ to $1.15 in Chicago, 85 to 90¢ f.o.b. Cabbage markets fairly steady. Eastern onions steady to firm. Apple markets dull. Eastern Staymen Winesaps $3.75 to $4.25 per barrel in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Northwestern extra fancy Jonathans $1.75 to $2.25 per box leading markets.

Wholesale prices 92 score butter to-day: New York 50 1/2¢; Boston 50¢; Philadelphia 50 1/2¢; Chicago 50¢.

Quoted October 31: No.2 hard winter wheat Chicago $1.08 1/2 to $1.09 1/2; No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.11 to $1.15; No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis $1.15 to $1.28; No.2 yellow corn Chicago 94 to 95¢; St. Louis 95 to 96¢; New York St. Louis 70 to 80¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 42 to 42 3/4¢.

Spot cotton prices down 21 points, closing at 30.08¢ per lb. New York December future contracts declined 29 points, closing at 30.50¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Oct.31,	Oct.30,	Oct.31,1922
20 Industrials	88.53	85.91	96.23
20 R.R. stocks	78.82	77.67	89.28

(Wall St. Jour., Nov.1.)

Section 1.

Railroads Refuse Lower Wheat Rates The request made recently by President Coolidge that the railroads voluntarily grant a reduction in rates for the transportation of wheat intended for export has been rejected. A committee of the railway executives, headed by Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania, to whom President Coolidge made the request personally, came to Washington yesterday and made their reply to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reasons set forth by the committee of executives for refusing the President's request were that any such reduction would almost certainly be met by the Canadian and Argentine railways, thus making the cut in rates void as an asset to the American farmer; and that western railroads were not in a financial position to make any reductions. It had been found impracticable to confine reductions to the eastern roads, the executives held, as "inevitably the western roads would be forced to make corresponding reductions on wheat for export through the Gulf and Pacific ports." (Press, Nov.2)

Motors and Roads The New York Times to-day says in an editorial: "Further incidental evidence of the high mobility of the American people is seen in the figures just given out by Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture. He reports that the Federal Government has collected $589,012,021 in taxes upon automobiles and automobile accessories since 1917, when the first Federal tax was laid upon the selling price of automobiles, &c., and their passenger use. During the same period the Federal Government has spent on account of Federal aid for highway and forest road construction, together with all administrative outlays, only $254,782,216. Thus the users of our roads and those most benefited by highway improvements contribute directly in motor taxes more than twice as much as the Federal Government spends in highway improvements. As the total number of motor cars and trucks on July 1 was somewhat more than 13,000,000 and the entire Federal revenue from taxes on them for 1922 amounted to $146,000,000, the contribution per car was only $11. The whole is only about one-seventh of the annual fuel bill paid by motor vehicles and one-third of the annual tire bill. The total investment in automobiles is nearly $9,000,000,000.....At any rate, the people of a given State are not interested alone in their own roads and have good reason to urge that what is paid in automobile taxes and fees should be spent promptly and equitably for road maintenance throughout the country as a whole.....Meanwhile, as Secretary Wallace says, the Federal Government should proceed with all practicable speed to complete the trunk lines in all the States. They have a great unifying as well as economic value."

Wheat Duty Formal application to the Tariff Commission for an investigation looking to an increase in the tariff duty on wheat as a means of aiding producers of the Northwest was made yesterday by Representative Anderson, president of the Wheat Council of the United States. (Press, Nov.2.)

Section 2.

Cooperative Marketing

The Wall Street Journal for October 30 says: "Some weeks ago the President sent a commission to the Northwest to study the wheat situation. From accounts coming from that section it appears as though the commissioners are turning their mission into a cooperative marketing crusade. From a political as well as an economic point of view this seems not altogether safe. Mr.Meyer, the head of the commission, in his public speeches, accepting the perhaps necessarily political method of investigation, has often referred to cooperative marketing as the 'salvation of the farmer.' A former president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce characterizes this as a 'false and ridiculous promise.' In law when a fact is declared on one side and denied on the other, the party holding the affirmative must then produce proof of his claim. Mr. Meyer, unlike some other crusaders in Washington, is fully able to fight his own battles. He may well answer the following questions on cooperative wheat marketing: Can it increase the market for a single cargo of our surplus wheat? Can it send wheat in export more efficiently than the present system? Can it handle wheat from the farm to the mill cheaper and more efficiently than is now done? Unless the crusaders can answer these questions affirmatively, cooperative marketing is not demonstrated as the 'salvation of the farmer.' In theory there is much to commend in the cooperative marketing system, but the farmer is interested in actual returns. After all that is said of it, this system is in an experimental stage. The California experiments are with certain products in which there is a monopoly, but even there all has not been sunshine. The raisin industry, which has so often been held as an example, found itself deeply in debt and last winter was obliged to float large loans and call for public subscriptions. Some success seems to attend the cotton system and probably that is the most hopeful one of all, but even that is not old enough to say that it is an assured success. Wheat marketing is an entirely different matter. Here is no monopoly as in cotton. Every month of the twelve somewhere in the world wheat is being harvested. No matter who handles it or how, the surplus wheat must be sold in competition with that of all other countries. It would be necessary to demonstrate that the cooperative marketing system will be able to secure buyers where the grain trade of to-day can not; to enable foreign countries to increase their purchasing power and buy more wheat; to export it with greater efficiency and to handle it at less cost. Until these points are proved, it would be a mistake, both in a political as well as in an economic sense, to encourage farmers to embrace cooperative marketing as their hope of salvation."

Cooperative Marketing in Georgia

An Ozell, Ga., dispatch to the Manufacturers Record of November 1 states that Georgia's latest cooperative organization is the Oak Lawn Vegetable Growers' Association, which has been tentatively organized at Ozell. It is being formed for the purpose of handling and marketing truck crops, which form the principal product of the section, and any vegetable grower in the section is

eligible to membership. Plans of the organization are to secure expert packers and graders from Florida next season, and pack and ship vegetables on a large scale.

Cotton

An Austin, Tex., dispatch to the press of October 31 says: "Plans for obtaining uniform laws on cotton production, warehousing, rural credits and standardization of farm products in Southern States will be outlined at a conference to be held at some southern city the latter part of November. Call for the conference has been made by Charles E. Baughman, Texas commissioner of markets and warehouses, who proposes the meeting....It proposes that at the close of the conference an association on uniform agricultural laws be organized, the primary purpose of which will be to carry into effect the proposals of the conference. Laws covering different phases of agricultural and marketing problems will be worked out and presented to legislatures for passage. 'Cooperation between the States interested in a common industry must be brought about before agriculture will be placed on a paying basis,' according to Mr. Baughman. 'We need uniform laws in the Southern States as a means of obtaining greater efficiency in growing and marketing crops and to insure greater stability in prices.'"

International Farm Congress Program

In an editorial on the resolutions adopted by the International Farm Congress at its annual session, The Journal of Commerce for October 31 says: "There are portions of this platform for which the farmer is due distinct credit. His warning concerning hasty action on railway consolidation and the frankly expressed opposition to Government ownership and operation of the railroads are certainly in his favor. There are at least elements in his recommendations with regard to immigration which are decidedly sound. Of his attitude, however, toward freight rates, construction of waterways, the tariff and of much of his discussion of the question of road construction, the least said the better. The public, or at all events the more thoughtful elements among the public, will hardly take very seriously his assertion that his actuating motive is 'to improve the condition of the producing classes, without injuring others, or demanding special favors.' The evidence against the truth of any such statement is overwhelming. Views and demands of this sort are unfortunately not new to the farmer. A good many of them have long been the stock in trade of agricultural demagogues, and not infrequently taught to the youth of the land in the name of 'agricultural economics.' At no recent date, however, have the farmers been as powerful politically as they are to-day. It is this latter fact that makes the situation as serious as it is."

Meat Sale Costs

A Chicago dispatch to the press of October 29 states that it costs Chicago meat dealers less to do business than the retail meat dealers of New York and Cleveland, but in smaller cities cost of operation is less than that of Chicago, according to Prof. Horace Secrist, director of the Business Research Bureau of

Northwestern University, who has completed a survey of the retail meat trade. Chicago meat merchants pay 20 per cent to do business; Cleveland, 21.6; New York, 21.5, and outlying cities, 18.1 per cent, he reported.

Packer Products

A Chicago dispatch to the press of October 30 says: "A good domestic demand for packing house products continues. Inventories October 1 were seasonally less than a month ago and smaller than on the corresponding date last year, although production in September was nearly equal to that in August.....The English market for American products was not very satisfactory in the last month, but the Continental demand for United States lard and hog fats continued in large volume. Exporting companies report a larger amount of meats and lard forwarded in September for export than in August."

Rail Rates and Wheat

The Journal of Commerce for November 1 says: "It is not in the least surprising that the leading executives of the railroads of this country should be opposed to the proposal of the President that export grain rates be reduced in order to help the farmers out of the difficulties in which they find themselves. There are two main considerations in this matter: (1) Would such reductions afford the relief that is asked for the farmer? (2) If so, is there any justice or reason in the demand that the railroad companies provide the funds needed by the growers of wheat for export? Careful students of such questions are inclined to answer the first in the negative, and every unbiased observer must answer the second likewise, unless indeed it be shown that existing rates on wheat are too high when costs of the service and the ability of the traffic to move in present circumstances are taken into consideration. Wheat is a world commodity and world conditions fix the price thereof. Normally, Canada is our chief competitor as a producer of that grain. If our rail rates on export wheat are reduced would not that country benefit about as much, leaving the relative position of the two countries much the same? Inasmuch as there is a well recognized surplus of Canadian and American wheat now in existence would it not be very likely that prices should decline in about the proportion that rates were cut, or at all events that such would be the result as far as the supplies of these two countries fix the world price? As to the other wheat producing peoples it is a well known fact that their product is inferior to ours in important respects and that it is at the present time well below ours in price--and largely for that reason is now being preferred in large consuming countries which can not in existing circumstances be too particular about the quality of their bread. It is hardly likely that the margin saved by any feasible reduction in our freight rates would suffice to change the competitive position of these grains, at all events without wiping out all the theoretical gain to the American farmer. But suppose that by the means suggested by the President the farmer might be aided materially, has anyone advanced a sound reason why the railroads of this country should be required to pay a subsidy to the producers of wheat? Have the farmers even attempted to prove

that the roads are making undue profits upon their export grain traffic? The analysis of the general situation already presented hardly warrants belief that the added volume of traffic that the roads would encourage by such means would be sufficient to reimburse them for the lower rates."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1 The Wall Street Journal for November 1 says: "On Friday, November 2, the Department of Agriculture will issue an extra report on the cotton crop. Why the department should inflict upon the market the nuisance of another report at this time is a needless and disturbing mystery. For some days the market has been attempting to adjust itself to the probable outcome of this report. Official cotton crop reports end with the one published about the first or second day of October, covering conditions up to September 25. After that there is no growth and a report on the condition of dry stalks is of no value.....It is believed in the cotton market that the department seeks to correct its last forecast. In its last report it put the cotton crop at 11,015,000 bales. At that time the cotton belt was full of weevils, the leaf worm was working havoc, rains were heavy and in some places cotton was rotting in the bolls. This was a condition apparent to some competent observers even in August, and it made an 11,000,000-bale crop impossible. The last census report showed that to October 18 there had been 6,400,000 bales ginned. Now to make a crop of 11,015,000 bales the future ginnings must total 4,615,000. Last season all the cotton ginned after October 18 amounted to only 2,750,000 bales. Can it be possible that this year 4,615,000 bales will be ginned after that date? It is theoretically possible but highly improbable, to put it mildly."

2 The Dairy Record for October 24 says in an editorial: "Dissatisfaction with some of the Government reports on cold storage holdings has created a demand in some quarters for a return to the old associated warehouse report. Some of those favoring the change apparently feel that the warehouse report would be an accurate statement of the amount in storage in the coolers reporting and that they themselves could estimate fairly closely the amount remaining unreported. Out here in the producing center we do not feel the same way about it. We have no doubt that more or less serious errors are made in the Government estimates at times but on the whole we feel that the Government's Bureau of Agricultural Economics is doing the job a little better than any private agency could hope to do it. Certainly, from the standpoint of the creamery, the present method is far superior to the old associated warehouse reports, for most creamerymen are not in a position to estimate accurately the amount of unreported stored butter. Storage figures have been of greatest concern to the eastern merchant, of course, since comparatively few creameries have stored butter until recently. But enough of them now make it a practice to put away a few tubs each spring to warrant their interest in reports of storage holdings. If a vote of these creameries were taken we would have no hesitation in saying that it would show a big majority in favor of a Government report."

Department of Agriculture 3

The National Provisioner for October 27 says in an editorial: "Just what the relation is between the supply and demand figures of hogs and their price movements is something that many packers, as well as others, would like to know. Therefore the work that the United States Department of Agriculture is doing is of great value both now and in the future."

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.1: Chicago hog prices closed at $7.70 for the top and $7.00 to $7.50 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers at $7.75 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers at $4.40 to $8.25; light and medium weight veal calves $7.50 to $10.75; and fat lambs steady at $11.25 to $13.40.

Potato markets steady, demand good. New York Round Whites closed at $1.75 to $1.85 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs. eastern cities, $1.45 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites $1.45 to $1.55 eastern markets, 90¢ to $1.15 in Chicago, 85 to 90¢ f.o.b. Cabbage markets about steady. New York Danish type $22 to $28 bulk per ton city markets, $14 to $17 f.o.b. Onion markets steady to firm. New York yellow varieties $3 to $3.50 sacked per 100 lbs., mostly $2.75 to $3 f.o.b. Apple markets irregular. Eastern Stayman Winesaps $3.75 to $4.50 per barrel in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Baldwins $4 in New York. York Imperials unchanged at $3 to $3.75 eastern cities. Michigan and Illinois Jonathans $5.50 to $6 in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter: Philadelphia 51 1/2¢; Chicago 50 1/2¢; New York 51¢; Boston 50¢.

Cheese markets generally unsettled.

Quoted November 1: No.1 dark northern spring wheat, Minneapolis, $1.15 to $1.27; No.2 red winter St. Louis, $1.12 to $1.16; No.2 hard winter Chicago, $1.09 1/2; No.2 yellow corn Chicago, 94 to 94 1/2¢; St. Louis, 95 to 97 1/2¢. New corn, 25 per cent moisture, St. Louis, 73 to 86¢. No.3 white oats Chicago, 42 to 43¢, and St. Louis 45 to 43 1/4¢.

Spot cotton down 2 points, closing at 30.06¢ per lb. New York December future contracts were unchanged, at 30.50¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.1,	Oct.31,	Nov.1, 1922
20 Industrials	88.41	88.53	98.50
20 R.R. stocks	80.01	78.82	90.86

(Wall St. Jour., Nov.2.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST November 3, 1923

Section 1.

Administration Investigators Present Report — The press to-day states that returning to Washington after a trip of several weeks through the Northwest, Eugene Meyer, jr., and Frank W. Mondell, directors of the War Finance Corporation, reported to President Coolidge yesterday the results of their tour, made by direction of the Chief Executive to investigate the wheat situation. The two officials, who were accompanied by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, presented their report and recommendation for relief in written form, and later called at the White House, to talk over the matter with the President. The report is expected to be made public shortly, but prior to the conference with the President officials declined to discuss it.

The Cotton Report — The Philadelphia Ledger to-day reports from New York: "Although nearly every one in the cotton trade believed the production this year, because of weevil and bad weather, would be under 11,000,000 bales, few were expecting a yield as low as the Government's estimate of only 10,248,000 bales, as of October 25, which was made public yesterday. Appearance of the report was the signal for a sensational buying movement, in which domestic and foreign mill interests, thoroughly alarmed over the prospect for another short crop, competed for contracts as a protection against future requirements. There was a drop of 767,000 bales compared with a month ago.....A feature was the reaching of 'trading limits' in the late afternoon, which meant that prices had advanced 200 points from the low of the day, representing the limit of advance permitted by the Exchange in any one day. The fact that buyers were still clamoring for cotton at the close showed how thoroughly aroused the trade was over the question of future supplies....."

Grain Rates — The New York Times for to-day says in an editorial: "The railways having refused to act upon President Coolidge's suggestion that rates should be lowered on export wheat, the Interstate Commerce Commission announces a hearing on grain rates generally. No doubt the condition of the wheat growers is worse than that of the general farm industry. But the regulation of freight rates was never designed to control prices, and is not adapted for that use. The idea behind regulation of rates is that they should be fair as between all classes of shippers, communities and commodities, and proportioned to cost and value of service. It is not practicable to make general schedules proportioned to the prices of innumerable products, and shifting with them. Diplomacy might do more than rate reduction by removing discriminations against our flour exports. The trade complains of import duties on our flour of 100 to 300 per cent. The flour market runs the year round, but the wheat traffic is seasonal and fluctuates widely. Thus a wheat rate reduction would injure a leading industry. The railways need what they earn as much as the farmers need markets. There is no hostility to the farmer in thinking that rates should be regulated on broader principles than discriminating against others, and thus starting endless inequalities and injustices in a matter needing the highest impartiality."

Section 2.

Agricultural Situation

Basing an editorial on Secretary Wallace's statement at a recent Cabinet meeting that "The Government has a very definite responsibility not only to the wheat growers but to the farmers in general," The Field for November says: "It is true that the farmer has suffered severe losses because of the deflation and so has every other industry, notably the packers who lost millions over night. These enterprises recovered more quickly than the farmer chiefly because they were better organized. As Secretary Wallace pointed out, 'industry and labor enjoy all the benefits of the domestic market; agriculture is in large part on the world market. The plan suggested is simply an effort to get agriculture off the world market and give it the benefits and privileges which industry and labor enjoy.' We doubt very much, however, that this result will be obtained by expedient legislation. The farmer will never be able to meet an economic situation, such as that imposed by the war, until he has established himself on a sound basis. He must learn to produce according to the law of supply and demand. He can not compete in the foreign market. European demand for our farm products is constantly diminishing. South America, South Africa, Australia and Canada have cheaper land and cheaper labor and can produce at far less cost than we can, consequently the American farmer is obliged to cut the cloth to the pattern. He must organize to compete at home. But, if he continues to produce more than enough, he must expect that his farm products will be cheap. He can best conserve his interests by diversified farming and specialization. A reduction in freight rates and a Government export corporation may afford slight relief at the present time. That, in our judgment, is an open question and subject to doubt. The thing that will make farming profitable is a situation that makes the farmer an organizer and businessman as well as a producer. And he's infinitely better off to-day than he was during the period of inflation -- before the bubble of speculative enterprise burst."

Cooperative Marketing

The World's Work for November says in an editorial: "Cooperative marketing of agricultural products is steadily spreading throughout the country and is improving conditions for many farmers who participate in it. The technic of successful marketing has been attained by cooperatives handling commodities ranging from California eggs to Southern cotton, and it seems that real cooperative marketing has been perfected....The public still needs some education before accepting as a matter of right the fixing of prices by farmer cooperatives, but when people realize that the prices must be reasonable enough to find a demand for all the product, or else the cooperative will have a carry over, and that high prices cause increased production which cooperatives can not control as can industrial corporations ,fear of abuse of this power will cease."

Farm Labor in England

A London dispatch to the press of November 2 says: "There has been a general flight of laborers from the land, according to figures of the Ministry of Agriculture, which show that on June 4, 1923, there were 772,000 laborers employed in England and Wales, as compared with 869,000 in 1921."

Marketing

An editorial in The Nation's Business for November on B. F. Yoakum's extensive article in that issue entitled "It Costs Too Much to Sell Our Food," says: "The expense of manufacturing and marketing food, the increase between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays, has caused more discussion and more feeling than any other of our problems of distribution. Food is the thing nearest home to most of us, after all, and farm prices and home prices seem far apart. Mr. B. F. Yoakum, for a long time chairman of the board of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, believes that the solution lies partly in better and more skillful cooperative marketing methods by the farmer, but he believes also that those methods will never be put in force unless the business world lends a hand." Mr. Yoakum says in his article: "At some . . . expense and a lot of time I have undertaken to locate the principal cause of this big economic waste between the farm and the table. I had a careful investigation made in several of the largest centers of population. The information I acquired from this investigation and from other sources is interesting and is sufficiently accurate for us to approximate the real situation.....In asking for a more efficient marketing system, the fact should not be overlooked that the agricultural interests do not seek to impose in any way new tax burden upon the public nor conditions that will in any manner disturb the business of the country. They only want what rightfully belongs to them, and every business interest can afford to unstintingly support such a policy. The next big thing of national importance in connection with the farm problem is to push cooperative consumers' associations in large consuming centers. With family food bills constantly increasing and the farmer producing at a loss, it opens up a big problem of the greatest mutual interest to the producer and the consumer, which all interests should exert themselves in the most earnest manner to correct. Producers' and consumers' cooperative associations will become Nation-wide, and will exert an influence which will carry power sufficiently strong to force the recognition that they deserve, eliminating the enormous burden that the farmers and consumers are compelled to carry."

Postal Saving Loans for Farmers

The New York Commercial for October 30 says in an editorial: "Some days ago The Commercial printed an editorial criticising Senator Ladd of North Dakota because he proposed to introduce a bill into Congress to allow the use of postal savings for loans to farmers. We have received a letter from Senator Ladd's secretary in which he says: 'The Senator did not advocate the use of postal savings funds in granting loans to farmers, but had he done so he would not in so doing have asked more for the farmers than the national banks already now have by law, as postal savings funds are deposited in national banks. In fact the Senator has already had a complaint from the president of a prominent Kansas bank to the effect that the postal savings system was taking about $80,000 a month out of Kansas, that the postal savings bank was collecting actual cash from our people and in thirty days dragging it back East. If this be true I can understand why your paper would be interested in the geographic side of the situation and would naturally feel that the Eastern banks should be favored with this fund

rather than the farmers.'.....The Senator's secretary says that all that Senator Ladd proposed to do was 'to establish a separate and distinct fund, using the postal savings bank system as a mediary through which to get the loans directly to the farmer, and he specifically stated that this fund was to be kept separate from all other funds.' It is upon such a proposition that we take issue with the Senator. The farmers have no more right to the postal savings than any other class of borrowers. The idea is wrong in principle. The farmers should be helped in every way possible, and borrowing should be made just as easy for them as for any other class of borrowers. But they should not be considered a favored class to the exclusion of any other class of borrowers. There is no necessity for setting up a separate fund, for through the Farm Loan Board, and through the land banks, and through the Federal Reserve there should be no difficulty for any farmer obtaining funds if he has anything to offer in the way of security, and surely neither Senator Ladd nor anyone else purposes to lend the postal savings or any other funds to the farmers or anyone else without security."

Production

Julius H. Barnes is the author of an article entitled "America May Abolish Poverty" in The Nation's Business for November. He says in part: "The economies of production costs which this mass production of America insures and the security of employment which this enlarged competition for workers' services itself assures, is the base on which is sustained the constantly rising tide of American production and distribution. The effect of American economies and the increasing scale of production and distribution and consumption on which human opportunity and earnings rest, is written not only in the aggregate of national wealth created, but in the increase in only the last ten years of savings accounts in this country from six billion dollars to fourteen billion dollars, and of national bank resources from six billion to seventeen billion. But if you ask what evidence we have that America's great wealth and earnings are fairly and justly apportioned among our people, we have some measures that indicate the answer may be straightforward and with a national pride. There are figures of average earnings per worker in the manufacturing industry, showing average increases per capita of 100, and then again 200, and then still again 300 per cent, during the progress of this industrial development. Is it not reasonable to assume that the very existence of the great volume of factory production and the great flow of distribution, shows that wealth and buying power are widely distributed, in the hands of millions and millions of consumers? No such volume could be marketed were the ability to buy confined to the fortunate wealthy few.... Does it not make you catch your breath that, here in America, American individualism has written a story of social progress and individual accomplishment which may prove the very outposts of the social advance which will eliminate entirely the age-old horror of destitution? So clear is this progress written in America, so clear the acceleration of advance in the security of individual living in the American home, that it requires not so

much thoughtless daring as accurate appraisal of national progress to forecast that America is within striking distance of accomplishing the utter and absolute elimination of poverty, the quest of many centuries of social effort. It is within the possibilities that this may now be actually attained within a single decade, or at most a single generation."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1

The Outlook for October 31 says in an editorial: "The Federal Government itself is in part responsible for the difficulties under which the farmers of the United States are now working, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has stated. The acts which cause the difficulties were committed, to a large degree perhaps unavoidably, by the previous administration; but the Secretary does not think that the present administration can for that reason escape the responsibility of doing what it can to relieve the situation. Unquestionably, many thousands of farmers have been ruined by the conditions of which Secretary Wallace speaks. There are few who will deny his contention that the Government should provide every possible sound measure of relief. General and continuous prosperity is not possible without agricultural prosperity. Commerce and industry, which recently have prospered while agriculture suffered, must inevitably share a measure of agriculture's burdens, soon or late. But whether prices can be arbitrarily leveled, even by the Federal Government, is a question on which there will be much more violent difference of opinion. Prices of course will ultimately level themselves, and the process is even now operative. The Federal Reserve Board, in its most recent statement, calls attention to the fact that, while prices of building materials, house-furnishing goods, fuel, and various other commodities have been materially reduced during the past month, prices of agricultural products have advanced to such an extent that no material change has occurred in the composite price of commodities. Very likely the pendulum is now beginning a swing that will favor the farmers. The export corporation suggested by Secretary Wallace might accelerate the swing."

2 The Casa Grande Valley Dispatch for October 25 says in an editorial: "The administration of the Federal Aid road act is in the hands of the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, on which organization devolves the enormous responsibility of seeing that the millions of Uncle Sam's money for aid in State road programs are wisely spent upon needed roads, that the States contribute their proper proportion of the cost of such roads, and that the roads are properly built from an engineering standpoint... The experimental work of the bureau has been of the highest value to roadmakers everywhere, not only the laboratory work, but the actual construction and testing of stretches of road of all kinds, in all climates, and in many locations. The outdoor tests of the speeds of automobiles with reference to the amount of dust raised and damage done to water-bond roads are classic in the industry, and bureau information of the effect of impact of loads upon roads,

worked out according to drop of wheel, were fundamental in road construction. The enormous road mileage built and building, with the aid of the Federal Government, is a series of monuments to the ability, foresight, wise planning, and able administration of this bureau of the Department of Agriculture."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.2: Chicago hog prices closed at $7.50 for the top and $6.90 to $7.50 for the bulk; beef steers at $7.75 to $11.35 for medium and good grades; butcher cows and heifers at $3.25 to $10.75; feeder steers steady at $4.40 to $7.75; veal calves at $7.50 to $10.75, and fat lambs at $11.25 to $13.40.

Eastern potato markets slightly weaker. Western markets steady. New York Round Whites 10 to 20¢ lower in New York and Philadelphia, ranging $1.65 to $1.85 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs., $1.30 to $1.45 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites declined 10 to 20¢ eastern cities. Sweet potato markets show a sharp advance. Eastern Shore of Virginia yellow varieties 25¢ to $1 per barrel higher at $2.75 to $4.25 consuming centers. Cabbage markets steady. New York and Northern Danish types closed at $20 to $28 bulk per ton city markets. Onion markets steady. New York yellow varieties ranged $3 to $3.25 sacked per 100 lbs. Apple markets steady. Eastern Stayman Winesaps $4 to $4.25 per barrel in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Closing prices of 92 score butter: New York 50 1/2¢; Philadelphia 51 1/2¢; Boston 50 1/2¢; Chicago 51 1/2¢.

Cheese markets generally unsettled.

Spot cotton up 148 points, closing at 31.49¢ per lb. New York December future contracts up 178 points, closing at 32.28¢.

Hay market closed generally firm except at Cincinnati where close of racing season caused decrease in demand and prices declined about $2 per ton.

Quoted November 2: No.2 hard winter Chicago, $1.08 to $1.09 1/2, Kansas City $1.05 to $1.14; No.2 red winter, St.Louis, $1.12 to $1.15; No.2 yellow corn Chicago 94¢ to 96 1/2¢, St.Louis 96 1/2 to 97 1/2¢; No.3 white oats, St. Louis 43 to 43 1/4¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.2,	Nov.1,	Nov.2, 1922
20 Industrials	88.91	88.41	99.29
20 R.R. stocks	79.95	80.01	91.11

(Wall St. Journal, Nov.3.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST November 5, 1923.

Section 1.

Agricultural Commission Report — The Philadelphia Ledger to-day reports: "Both production and marketing methods must be revised if there is to be an adequate solution of the wheat problem, in the opinion of the War Finance Corporation investigators, who recently toured the wheat-growing areas at the request of President Coolidge. In a 5,000-word report to the President, made public last night, the corporation directors declared that not only should there be an improved marketing system, but that steps should be taken to adjust American production in times of world overproduction. Already the directors, Eugene Meyer, jr., and Frank W. Mondell, have talked over their findings with Mr. Coolidge, and it has been indicated that, after further conferences with private interests concerned, the proposals advanced in the report may form the basis of a definite administration policy of relief. Whether legislation will be ready for presentation at the opening of the next Congress, however, remains undetermined. ... The report discussed various proposals at length but went into more detail with respect to cooperative marketing, declaring in conclusion that, even where sentiment existed for the purchase of the surplus or for price fixing there was general admission that a plan contemplating orderly marketing 'is an essential and fundamental factor,' in arriving at a solution. ... Discussing the depression among the wheat farmers, the report said, the local tax burden was one of the chief causes of complaint, because it added materially to production costs. The scarcity and high cost of labor were cited as fundamental factors, while freight charges develop another vital problem accentuating the producers' troubles."

Wheat Rates — The declaration that freight rates on wheat for export should be reduced by the Government and that the American farmer would benefit by such action, regardless of what the railroad executives or others opposed to such a reduction might say to the contrary, was made last night by Oscar E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. "If it is a fact that Canadian railroads and the United States lines make comparable rates for export," he said, "I see no reason why a lower rate in the United States would not be reflected to the farmer regardless of what the Canadians do. The action by the railroad executives apparently means that the railroads will resist every step taken to aid the farmers." (Press, Nov. 5.)

Future Trading — The press to-day says: "Efforts being made in Chicago to have trading in wheat futures discontinued will, if successful, result in the market being switched to Winnipeg, a direct benefit to the Canadian brokers. This is the opinion held in local grain circles. Several prominent members of the Chicago Board of Trade are urging John J. Stream, president, and the directors to order trading in wheat futures discontinued because of the plan for the cooperative marketing of the wheat crop. They would confine the operations of the board to other grain futures and change the present method of trading to grades which would be specified."

Section 2.

Cotton Report

The Wall Street Journal for November 3 says in an editorial: "Our Department of Agriculture has estimated the cotton crop at 10,248,000 bales, compared with its October forecast of 11,015,000. There is little doubt that the department has begun cutting the dog's tail gradually, and will have to do more amputation before the job is completed. But even at this estimate the situation is the most acute the cotton market has faced in modern times. On September 10 the Department of Commerce calculated that on the first of August there were 3,100,000 bales of old American cotton held in different parts of the world. The same authority estimated the carryover of the year before at 5,123,000 bales. Adding the crops to the carryover of each year would make a total supply of American cotton in all the world on August 1, 1923, of 13,528,000 bales against 14,885,000 last year and 17,300,000 in 1921. In the past two years the world has used American cotton at the rate of about 12,500,000 bales, or 1,400,000 a month. It will be at least thirteen months from August 1, 1923, before the next crop moves in volume. Present-day normal mill consumption would take every bale of the crop and carryover before new cotton came to hand. This, of course, is an utter impossibility; mills can not operate and markets can not function without a supply of cotton in store. What is to be done? Using other growths of cotton will not fully answer the question. In order to avoid any appearance of exaggeration the figures of the Department of Commerce have been taken for world stocks. It is to be noted, however, that both the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and H. G. Hester have calculated the world carryover at the beginning of this season at a smaller total than the department. But at the best the situation is acute, and the full story is not yet told, because the final ginning returns will probably show even less cotton than this forecast. The market showed its appreciation of the gravity of the situation by advancing 200 points, the maximum limit permitted by the rules of the Exchange, when trading was stopped."

Fruit Shipping

The Florida Times-Union for November 1 says: "There is no greater enemy of the citrus industry of either Florida or California than the grower who ships immature fruit to the markets. He knows that he does his follow-growers great injustice by damaging the reputation of the fruit from his State, but he does not care if he can secure the high price paid for first citrus fruits. ... California has a similar problem. Not only citrus but other California fruit is shipped long before it is ripe in too many instances. That State is so much further from the eastern markets than Florida that the temptation to ship immature fruit is the stronger. In such a case competition is the death, not the life, of trade. Myer J. Hoppner, of the University of California, contributes an article to the California Cultivator, giving his experiences while on a trip to the East. He expresses astonishment at the poor quality of the deciduous fruits of his State which he saw exposed for

sale on fruit stands or served on the tables of his friends. Used as he was to the ripe fruit at home he could not eat this fruit that had been plucked for shipping before it had acquired much, if any, sugar or even the high color which is the most attractive feature of California fruit. He gives instances of the frauds which the greed of some California growers inflict upon eastern dealers in and consumers of the fruits of that State. Florida can sympathize with California in this particular. Publicity, backing law enforcement, is probably the most efficient cure for this evil."

Gain in Butter Use An Omaha dispatch to the press of November 1 says: "Consumption of butter in the United States increased 160,000,000 pounds in the last twelve months, according to Dean H. L. Russell, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. "The production has shown an increase of 100,000,000 in a year to meet the rising demand,' Dean Russell said, 'but the country has been compelled to import 60,000,000 pounds to make up the difference between increased demand and increased supply -- despite the fact that the Fordney tariff places a high duty of eight cents a pound on butter.'"

Game Destruction America's efforts to preserve her game bird supply has proved a complete failure, according to T. Gilbert Pearson, president of National Association of Audubon Societies. At the nineteenth annual meeting of the association October 30 in New York, he said that many species of birds were declining so rapidly that they are as sure to pass as have the antelope and bison. "Some time ago," said Mr. Pearson, "Professor Henry Fairfield Osborne, head of the American Museum of Natural History, issued a widely quoted statement that the animal kingdom is tottering. He said that nothing in the history of creation has paralleled the ravages of the fur and hide trade, which, with the bone fertilizer trade, now threatens the entire vertebrate kingdom, and he added that final cause of the close of the age of mammals can only be arrested through the creation of sound sentiment and education of the women and children. In the same manner the bird kingdom is tottering and will fall unless the National Association of Audubon Societies keeps up its work of arresting the destruction of birds." (N.Y. Times, Oct. 30.)

Meat Situation A review of the livestock and meat situation by the Institute of American Meat Packers, issued November 2, says in part: "Bacon back at prewar levels and forequarters and hindquarters of beef selling closer together than has been the case for several years, are two of the features which have characterized the wholesale meat trade during the month just closed and at the present time. With continued heavy receipts of hogs, the wholesale prices of light averages of bacon -- the fancy grades -- declined 10 to 15 per cent during the month, notwithstanding a broad demand, and now are 20 to 25 per cent lower than the average of the similar dates for the last three years. Present quotations on bacon are approximately at the levels which prevailed at this time in 1913. ... In general, the demand for meat during the month

was broad, consumption continuing on a plane substantially higher than a year ago. However, the supply of fresh pork -- which, measured by receipts of hogs at the leading markets, was approximately 25 per cent greater than at this time a year ago -- was somewhat in excess of demand. This also was true to a lesser degree of the supply of beef, especially toward the close of the month."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The National Stockman and Farmer for November 3 says in an editorial: "We learn from certain scribes at Washington that Secretary Wallace will investigate the recent slump in hog prices to ascertain whether it was 'the result of undue influences'. A careful investigation will reveal to the Secretary that it was the result of several influences, all of them natural in the course of production and trade. If he goes clear to the bottom of things he will find that slaughterers have bought their hogs as cheap as they could. Whenever conditions were in their favor they took advantage of them, paying no more than competition of all buyers compelled them to pay. This is one of the fundamental rules of the game of business, and every manufacturer observes it in purchasing his raw materials. The slaughterers are not philanthropists, they are business men, and their object in business is the same as the object of other men, to make a profit. They can't always do it but they are always trying. Then the Secretary will find that the producers of hogs sent more of them to market than the current demand could readily absorb. He will find that this condition exists every fall, to a varying degree, giving the slaughterers a temporary advantage. Hog producers have known this condition to exist for many years, but still they market a large number of hogs in the fall or early winter and allow the packers to finance them, or such parts of them as must be processed and held for future consumption. This is not ignorance on the part of producers. They are not ignorant of production or of marketing, or of prices of corn and hogs. They sell at this season because it best suits their plan of production, or because they think the future corn market looks better than the future hog market, or because they want to escape the danger of disease, or for some other good reason. Whenever they see that their selling is too free, giving buyers an advantage not warranted by anything more than current receipts, they promptly check the selling and give the market a chance to recover. All these conditions are not 'the result of undue influences', they are natural and normal under the circumstance. So are the opposite conditions which result in high prices. And the Secretary will find that the best regulator is not the law under which he may search for 'undue influences'; but that the best regulator is prompt dissemination of correct market information. In other words the facts about market conditions will correct any abnormality more promptly than all the investigation, admonition or regulation that his department or any other agency can possibly inflict on the hog trade. Watch and see if this does not prove to be correct."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

For the week ended Nov. 3:-Chicago hog prices ranged from 15 to 30¢ lower than a week ago; closing at $7.50 for the top and $6.70 to $7.30 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers 10 to 40¢ lower at $7.75 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers steady to 10¢ lower at $4.40 to $8.25; light and medium weight veal calves steady at $7.50 to $10.75; fat lambs steady to 15¢ higher at $11.25 to $13.40; feeding lambs 25 to 50¢ up at $11.50 to $12.85.

Stocker and feeder shipments at 12 important markets during the week ending October 26 were: Cattle and calves 162,972; hogs 23,980; sheep 246,747.

Spot cotton prices up 135 points, closing at 31.61¢ per lb. New York December future contracts advanced 156 points, closing at 32.25¢.

Butter markets firm and about 3¢ higher than a week ago. Fancy butter very scarce and whole medium grades were in more liberal supply, there was a good demand for these also. Closing prices of 92 score: New York 50 1/2¢; Philadelphia 51 1/2¢; Boston 50¢; Chicago 51 1/2¢.

Cheese markets generally unsettled. Prices on larger styles dropped around a cent during the week, although advances were registered on some of the smaller styles. Closing prices at Wisconsin primary markets November 2: Single Daisies 24¢; Double Daisies 23 1/2¢; Longhorns 24 1/2¢; Square Prints 24 3/4¢.

Hay markets remained generally firm during week and at the close prices were practically on the same level as a week ago except at Cincinnati where close of racing season caused decrease in demand and prices declined about $2 per ton. Quoted No. 1 timothy: Boston $28.50, New York $29, Pittsburgh $26.50, Memphis $25, Cincinnati $24, Chicago $26, Minneapolis $19.50, Kansas City $17.25, St. Louis $24.50. No. 1 alfalfa -- Kansas City $25, Phoenix $19. No. 1 prairie -- Kansas City $14.75, Minneapolis $16.50.

More selling than buying interests in evidence in feed markets. Weak corn markets resulted in lower prices for principal feeds and the discounting of transit shipments. Publication of Government cotton crop report showing reduction in yield caused strength in cottonseed meal market in South despite light inquiry in consuming sections.

While wheat future prices closed but little changed for the week the trend of the cash market was downward. Milling demand was limited because of a poor flour and feed demand and larger quantities were placed in storage. Corn future prices advanced slightly while cash corn was lower. Oat markets fairly firm but demand limited. Quoted November 3: No. 2 hard winter Chicago $1.09 3/8 to $1.11 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn Chicago 97 to 98¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 41 1/2 to 42 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov. 3,	Nov. 2,	Nov. 3, 1922
20 Industrials	89.63	88.91	99.06
20 R.R. stocks	79.93	79.95	90.87

Section 1.

The Commission's Report

The New York Times to-day says in an editorial: "The report to the President by representatives of the War Finance Corporation respecting assistance to the wheat farmers appears on the same day with the program of the Farm Bloc as announced by Senator Capper. Their agreements are perhaps more significant than the disagreements. One point in common is that the farmers should be helped to help themselves by cooperation. To that there is no objection. Nothing prevents farmers from cooperating to their hearts' desire. It is only cautionary to suggest that cooperation on a falling market differs from cooperation on a rising market sustained by tax money. Reduction of Government expenditures and taxes is another point of agreement which should appeal particularly to the farmer, because his share of the taxes is disproportionate. The farmer's property is mostly real and can not elude the tax gatherer as well as taxes on invisible property. Moreover, the farmer suffers from tax-exempt securities, whose issue deprives him of assistance by investment money.....Farmers as a whole are not suffering so much as the wheat farmer, and are recuperating along with the rest of the country. The Department of Agriculture calculates that the farmer's dollar now has a purchasing power of 75 cents, as compared with 1913, an improvement of more than 10 cents in a year. Professor Fisher figures that in general the purchasing power of the dollar is now 65.4 cents, compared with 100 in 1913. The farmer had his share of war profits, and shares with others the post-war reaction. He ought not to ask for special assistance at the expense of others."

Grain Rates

Rail freight rate reductions on grain for export would little benefit the American wheat grower, as Canadian railways would be certain to revise their rates to maintain the present competitive ratio, Robert S. Binkerd, vice chairman of the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads, yesterday telegraphed to Oscar E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Binkerd's message, it was understood, was an unofficial expression of the attitude of rail executives throughout the country toward President Coolidge's recent proposal for freight rate reductions on export grain. Mr. Binkerd said freight rates on grain had been lowered several times in the last few years and asserted the American wheat grower had already been given every reasonable opportunity to reach the markets of the world. He argued against further reduction and said that Canadian growers could meet any competition Americans might be able to offer in foreign markets.(Press Nov.6.)

Rice Futures

A New Orleans dispatch to the press to-day states that the first rice future market in America opened November 5 on the Louisiana rice and sugar exchange, with many dealers, bankers and rice growers of Louisiana and Texas present. More than 500,000 pounds of clean rice were sold in the first half hour of trading.

Section 2.

Education in Agriculture

The New York Tribune for November 1 says inaan editorial: "Those who have ill-advisedly condemned vocational training in public schools as a fad, on which taxpayers' money was squandered, would do well to observe the report which has just been officially made concerning the practical results of such training in agriculture in the fiscal year 1921-1922. In that year the Federal and State Governments expended $3,403,236 for salaries of teachers of agriculture, and these teachers had charge of 35,850 pupils, who in that year completed their courses. That meant approximately $95 spent on each pupil for instruction alone; which some affect to regard as a pretty considerable sum to spend on a 'fad.' But let us look at the other side of the ledger. Those pupils were required as an essential part of their courses to practice actual agriculture under the supervision of their teachers. In so doing they produced crops worth at prevailing market prices no less than $3,519,530. That meant an average of more than $98 for each pupil, in return for a trifle less than $95 spent in instruction. That is to say, the agricultural students while pursuing their studies produced more, in dollars and cents, than the cost of their instruction. They made their vocational training more than pay for itself in the first year, leaving all such product in future years to be net, over and above all cost of instruction. That should impress hard-headed business men as on the whole a decidedly worthwhile 'fad.'"

Extension Work Publicity

The Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram for October 29 says in an editorial: "The medium of publicity is worthy of careful consideration. By word of mouth, lectures, circular letters, a few can be reached, but printers' ink and the modern newspaper are the prominent mediums of publicity. The 'gun' should be chosen for its efficiency in reaching the multitude. The 'Big Bertha' will carry farther than the air gun; the modern machine-gun does efficient execution because of the frequency of its shots These 'pleasantries' suggest that the extension worker, the county agent, choose a newspaper that has a circulation covering the territory in which he is interested and where others live who are interested in his work; that he supply the news of what his own people are doing in an ordinary way and add thereto the extraordinary developments; that he be as regular in his contributions as is the machine gun in the repetition of its shots. Such a program of publicity will reach the multitude and carry with it effectively the teachings of the extension service for the improvements of economic and social conditions on the farms."

Farmer's Taxes

The American farmer is paying more than his share of the Nation's tax bill as related to his income, according to the National

Industrial Conference Board, New York, which November 3 made public a report on the problem of the cost of Government to the people. The board explains that the impression that the farmers do not pay their just share of taxes arose probably from the fact that farmers, as a group, contribute practically nothing on account of the income tax. The figures show, according to the statement, that the farmer's share in the total tax bill of the Nation has increased from $624,000,000 in 1913 to $1,232,000,000 in 1919, $1,497,000,000 in 1921, and $1,436,000,000 in 1922. Meanwhile the total taxes levied on the rest of the community have increased from $1,570,000,000 in 1913 to $6,866,000,000 in 1921, and $5,625,000,000 in 1922. Thus, the board adds, it might be claimed that the non-farming part of the community has been forced to increase its contribution for the support of Government $4,055,000,000 above that in 1913, while the farmer's burden was at the same time enhanced only $812,000,000 above that in 1913.

Freight Rates on Wheat

The New York Journal of Commerce for November 1 says in an editorial: "Wheat is a world commodity and world conditions fix the price thereof. Normally, Canada is our chief competitor as a producer of that grain. If our rail rates on export wheat are reduced would not that country benefit about as much, leaving the relative position of the two countries much the same? Inasmuch as there is a well recognized surplus of Canadian and American wheat now in existence would it not be very likely that prices should decline in about the proportion that rates were cut, or at all events that such would be the result as far as the supplies of these two countries fix the world price? As to the other wheat producing peoples it is a well known fact that their product is inferior to ours in important respects and that it is at the present time well below ours in price--and largely for that reason is now being preferred in large consuming countries which can not in existing circumstances be too particular about the quality of their bread. It is hardly likely that the margin saved by any feasible reduction in our freight rates would suffice to change the competitive position of these grains, at all events without wiping out all the theoretical gain to the American farmer. But suppose that by the means suggested by the President the farmer might be aided materially. Has anyone advanced a sound reason why the railroads of this country should be required to pay a subsidy to the producers of wheat? Have the farmers even attempted to prove that the roads are making undue profits upon their export grain traffic? The analysis of the general situation already presented hardly warrants belief that the added volume of traffic that the roads would encourage by such means would be sufficient to reimburse them for the lower rates. The sooner our public officials can gain their own consent to abandon all ideas of relieving existing conditions by special subsidies of one sort or another the better for all concerned."

Future Trading

Efforts of Government agencies and representatives to stop trading in futures are described as unsound economically by the New York National City Bank in its November Review. A curious

inconsistency is seen by the Review in "that the Department of Justice attacked the practice of trading in futures in the case of sugar as a means of preventing a rise of prices, while the farmers bloc has been attacking the same practice in the case of wheat on the ground that it was responsible for low prices."

Price Fixing in Argentina

The Business Farmer for October 27 says in an editorial: "Within the past week it has developed that leaders in a radical movement can be of benefit; but to some other country than their own. Argentina, that great progressive country south of the Equator, has passed a price fixing law which it is expected will redound to the direct benefit of the livestock producers in the United States.....'This recent bit of radical legislation has forced the price of these products upward to the direct benefit of the producer in the United States, and already the Chicago packers have gone on record that they will buy no product from the Argentine until the present law is repealed. There must, therefore, follow an immediate period when the United States will be called upon to supply the meat needs of the greater part of the world's market. The world is getting smaller all the time. Perhaps some day the producers of all lands will get their heads together in a sort of league of nations and then they can fix prices which will allow a fair profit above the actual cost of production, but until that day arrives there is no profit to be gained by price fixing except to someone else than whom it was intended to benefit. The result of price fixing in Argentina would seem to demonstrate this as a fact."

Rural Living Conditions

The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for November 1 says in an editorial: "One-sixth of the farm family's income goes for 'advancement,' according to a recent survey of farm conditions by the Department of Agriculture, and in this respect the average farmer in the country is not far behind the average dweller in the city....In fact the whole survey seems to reveal surprising similarity between the manner of living on the farm to-day and the manner of living in city and town. The principal difference brought out was that in the country there were few extremes of wealth and poverty while in the city these were apparent on every hand.... This higher standard of living, however, also has its drawbacks. It has increased the cost of living very materially while under existing conditions there has been no corresponding increase in the farm income. Here is where the shoe pinches hardest. Very rightly the farmer's family refuses to go back to the pioneer manner of living. Some way must be found and eventually will be found to bring the revenues of the farm and ranch up to the modern standards. Any backward step would be a tragedy of sufficient magnitude to indicate decadence in the Nation....In short, the higher standard of living is certain to bring about a higher standard of farming. The two must go together and the whole country will benefit in this modern evolution."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

1 White Pine, Nev., News for October 28 says: "According to the admission of persons advocating Government trapping the net cost of each predatory animal trapped in Nevada is $5.82, this after the Government has received the proceeds from the sale of the fur during the fall and winter months when the fur is salable. Half of this cost is paid by the Federal Government and half by the State, but in either event the whole sum is paid by the people who are, in fact, both the State and Federal Governments. Now, taking the former angle of the argument the people as citizens of Nevada pay $2.91, and as citizens of the United States, separate entities from their citizenship of Nevada, they pay the other $2.91. But forgetting and putting aside the second $2.91, and considering only the first, it may be noted by students of arithmetic that the difference between $2.91 and $3 is only 9 cents If the people in their capacity of citizens of Nevada paid $3 as a bounty, they would be enlisting thousands of persons instead of a bare sixty as destroyers of predatory animals placing the money in general circulation and would be permitting the same thousands of persons to retain the proceeds from the sale of the fur, which this year will not be less than $5 on an average for the coyotes trapped. and may go to $10 or more. In their dual capacity of citizens of Nevada and the United States the people, instead of investing an additional 9 cents on each animal trapped would be saving $2.82 and still giving the thousands of trappers the proceeds from the same fur sales. There is the whole argument and the White Pine News hereby challenges Mr. Metcalf, Mr. King, Mr. Sans or any of the rest of the Government life-job trapping supporters to refute or answer it."

2 The Textile World for October 27 says in an editorial: "It is impossible to estimate that portion of the recent advance in cotton prices that is due legitimately to recent actual or estimated crop damage, because so large a part of this price advance is directly due to trade interpretation of the announcement of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture that an extra and unscheduled estimate will be published November 2 for condition and yield based on figures up to October 25. Whether correctly or not the trade has interpreted this announcement of an extra and unprecedented report as meaning that the Crop Reporting Board has located serious errors in its previous figures and desires to correct them. Because of recent known crop damage, followed by a shrinkage in ginning figures for recent weeks and by a very general revision downward of private crop estimates, it is quite natural that the trade should expect that the Government desires to revise its condition and yield estimates downward. If it proves that the trade has guessed correctly then it will become the imperative duty of growers, manufacturers and the exchanges to take such steps as will rid the trade of this disturbing influence, either by eliminating the reports entirely or by obliging their publication to be so qualified that every one will understand they

are of no more importance than the average private guesses.....So little faith have large numbers of manufacturers in the guesses of the Crop Reporting Board that they would like to see them eliminated entirely but we believe that majority opinion is more nearly reflected in the following excerpt from an editorial in Textile World of May 19, last: 'Government compilation of basic industrial, business, crop, and financial statistics and information should be extended and improved, but actual publication should be confined to those results whose completeness and accuracy are beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt. Any publication of data of more questionable character had better be left to private agencies until such time as the responsible Government departments have perfected the compilation of their data to the high standard of reliability that should be the sterling mark of all Government service.'"

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 5: Potato markets generally lower. New York Round Whites down 10 to 20¢ eastern markets, closing at $1.60 to $1.80 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs. $1.35 to $1.40 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites 10¢ lower eastern cities at $1.35 to $1.50, steady in Chicago at $1 to $1.15, slightly higher shipping points at 90 to 95¢. Onion markets show a decline of 35¢ to 75¢ per 100 lbs. Cabbage markets steady. New York and Northern Danish type closed at $23 to $28 bulk per ton city markets, $13 to $16 f.o.b. Apple markets steady. Eastern Baldwins $4.25 to $4.50 per barrel in New York and Philadelphia. Northwestern Extra fancy Jonathans $1.75 to $2.25 per box leading markets.

Chicago hog prices $7.50 to the top and $6.70 to $7.30 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers steady at $7.75 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers steady at $3.25 to $10.75; veal calves steady at $7.25 to $10.50; fat lambs $11. to $13, and feeding lambs $11.50 to $13.

Closing prices of 92 score butter: New York 51¢; Chicago 51¢; Philadelphia 52¢; Boston 51¢.

Average prices in Chicago cash grain market: No.2 hard winter wheat Chicago $1.07 to $1.08 1/2; Kansas City $1.07 to $1.20; No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.10 to $1.15. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 97 to 99¢, St. Louis 96¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 1/4 to 43 1/4¢.

Spot cotton up 35 points, closing at 31.96¢ per lb. New York December future contracts up 50 points, closing at 32.75¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.5,	Nov.3,	Nov.5,1922
20 Industrials	89.36	89.63	98.45
20 R.R. stocks	80.03	79.93	90.16

(Wall St. Jour., for November 6.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST November 7, 1923

Section 1.

The Commission's Report

The press to-day says: "Frank O. Lowden, chairman of the executive board of the recently organized National Wheat Growers' Advisory Committee, telegraphed President Coolidge November 6 that the committee, meeting in Chicago, had passed a resolution declaring that the trip of Eugene Meyer, jr., and Frank W. Mondell, directors of the War Finance Corporation, to the wheat-producing States had given 'tremendous enthusiasm to the cooperative marketing of wheat on an intelligent marketing basis.' Separate State units, pooling of wheat by States and on the basis of grades are the principal feature of a five-year contract for cooperative handling of wheat authorized at the meeting."

On the same subject, The Philadelphia Ledger to-day says in an editorial: "The War Finance Corporation has been investigating the wheat farmer's condition and his possible relief. It has filed a common-sense report, advising against price fixing in any form. The farmers themselves were found opposed to this. Sound objections are offered to the White House plan for sending wheat to Germany. Other plans for selling wheat abroad for any price obtainable, the loss to be taken out of the taxpayer's pocket, are set down as dangerous 'dumping' schemes, likely to lead to reprisals by wheat-growing Canada and Australia. Two sane recommendations were made. Wheat farmers were urged to cut down their crops to meet the demand. This is being carried out in some sections now, where acreage is being reduced as much as 25 per cent. The second recommendation is that cooperative marketing be developed and the farmers control their own marketing. The trouble about it is that the farmer will cooperate only when and so long as he must. These recommendations lack dramatic and colorful appeal. They are not the kind that might allay farm unrest and calm its political manifestations. There is nothing of the panacea about them. Being told to cut his wheat acreage and learn how to sell his grain will not thrill the farmer. Possibly the lure of far-off markets may furnish the thrill. There may be far more appeal in the new turn the wheat and farm problem is being given. The woes of all farmers, and the wheat farmer in particular, are being brought into the new move for reexamining German reparations and readjusting economic Europe. The 'Return to Europe' is being tied up with farm unrest, wheat's distress and the expressed fear that rising farm prices will fall back unless Europe's buying power is restored....."

Packer Figures

A Chicago dispatch to the press to-day says: "Government statistics were impugned November 6 by counsel for Armour & Co. at the resumption at Chicago of hearings in the investigation by the Department of Agriculture of the Armour-Morris merger. The packers' counsel sought to show glaring discrepancies in tables prepared by the same statistician of the department, in an effort to break down testimony previously offered by the Government to the effect that the two merged companies handled so great a proportion of the national meat production as to be able, through combination, to control meat and livestock prices."

Section 2.

Agricultural Aid The Breeders Gazette for November 1 says in an editorial: "The Gazette remarked in its issue of October 18, and we repeat, that if Mr. Meyer finds in the surplus wheat belt a critical emergency, the President would be warranted in giving him a free hand financially to deal with it as an emergency. We do not profess to know what Mr. Meyer will ascertain as fact, or what he will report and recommend to the President. If, however, it would be advisable, in his opinion, for the Government to spend some money, in order to salve and initiate the healing of a few sore spots, which might be cheaper in the long-run to treat than to ignore, that course should commend itself to all fair-minded interests. There can be no justification of Government aid, however, save in cases where an urgent, desperate condition is accurately diagnosed and confirmed by competent men, acting for the Government."

Agricultural Financing The Rural New-Yorker for November 3 says in an editorial: "It has been pointed out as a difference between 'labor' and agricultural financing that when farmers want financial help they apply to the Government; when organized labor needs capital the members do it themselves.....The question now arises, why can not farmers as a class do much the same thing? So far as the North Atlantic slope is concerned, there is not a rural county wherein the farmers can not raise cash and good collateral enough to finance every needed farm enterprise twice over. At present a good share of this capital is invested in outside enterprises which cause more or less direct injury or competition to farmers. Now if this money, or part of it, could be used to establish farm banks, somewhat after the plan of the new labor banks, our farmers would be put in a far better position. Labor is showing the way to agriculture in this matter. It is true that the politicians and the big financial interests would ridicule and attack such a proposition. The bankers want the usual money-changer's profit on all farm trade, while the politicians want to make the farmer believe that his help must come from the Government--which they will control. Now the farmers collectively have all the money needed to finance their own business; in other words, do it themselves. Why do the great farm organizations not stop barking at the moon and bite right into the money question?"

Agriculture 1 The Wall Street Journal for November 6 says: "For months it has been the fashion, both in political and pretentiously economic quarters, to shout, sing, preach and teach business depression and calamity. But these prophets of woe overlooked or entirely misinterpreted the farmer, that quiet, hard-working citizen who has, outside of the demagogues who misrepresent him, little to say but whose influence is of tremendous importance in the business of the country. When the September crop report was published it was shown here that a large volume of production would also sell at better prices and that the farm value of $8,961,000,000 crops last year would be considerably larger this season. Faith in the farmer is

being confirmed by official reports. The Department of Agriculture has published a weighted index of average farm prices for 10 principal crops over a long course of years. This index shows that on the first of October the average farm price of those 10 crops was 27 per cent greater than a year ago and almost that same percentage for two years ago. Increased prices came while the farmers had crops to sell and thus could benefit by it. The department in another publication reviewing agricultural conditions, while calling attention to the distress in the spring wheat territory, says that the 'purchasing power of farm production is now at the highest point in three years.' The index of the purchasing power of farm products as a group is placed at 75 compared with 73 in August and 64 a year ago. While the farmer's dollar has not yet reached an exchange value of 100 cents and his production has not the same relative exchange value as before the war, it is improving. Those official figures are authority for it. An increase from 64 to 75 is 14 per cent. Few manufacturers or business men have improved their condition 14 per cent in the past year, but large production and better prices have done this for the farmers. One fact like this is worth tons of prophecy by those who have gone up and down the land shouting that the farmers were all broke. These are the facts, fully 'official' for those who like that word. They are proof which can not be traversed or rebutted. They are an elequent assurance that in spite of all handicaps the farmers are now in a stronger financial position than at any time in the past three years and that business will profit thereby."

Agriculture 2 C. W. Pugsley says in the Dakota Farmer for November 1: "Even though the physical and biological conditions are ideal for the growing of certain crops, economic conditions may be important enough to determine the type of agriculture in themselves. High freight rates are changing the agricultural map of this entire country of ours. Sections physically and biologically adapted to the production of fruits, for instance, are being forced into other lines of production. Consumptive demand is also an important factor That is one of our troubles in South Dakota to-day. No better spring wheat country exists in the world than in South Dakota, yet our wheat farmers are suffering because the world does not want their wheat. It would be foolish for any person to urge farmers to produce more of any commodity than the world needs. The world is rather constant in its demands for staple products, but we have not learned to supply that demand regularly. Some years we grow too much of one thing and some years not enough. In years when we grow too much the world hits us hard by pushing prices down to bed-rock and some times below. In years when we grow too little the world will pay good prices--but we have nothing to sell. All this leads me to the belief that the greatest lesson we can learn from the hardships of the past few years is that a balanced agricultural program is the most outstanding need of the times.....There is another great lesson to be learned from the last few years, particularly by agricultural colleges and other agencies charged by law or assuming the obligation of finding and teaching facts leading to

a balanced agriculture. Production is not all of agriculture. There remains the marketing. The study of the best methods of marketing farm products is as truly a part of our work as the study of production in the first place."

Boll Weevil

The American Fertilizer for November 3 says in an editorial: "The conference on the boll weevil, at New Orleans last week, was productive of much talk, but its practical effect in limiting the destructive bug is not likely to be of much value. The announced object of the conference handicapped it for useful work. Its chief purpose was to have the Federal Government recognize the boll weevil as a national problem, requiring study and spending of Federal money to combat it....All this reminds one of a similar conference held last spring.....The fatal error of both conferences was that no consideration was given to fighting the weevil in the cotton fields, which is the only place a fight will ever be effective. The dry dusting of calcium arsenate is not a wholly satisfactory method of attack, but it is in a measure effective. It is by far the best weapon now available, and its continued use will assure a crop.....It is not clear what the National Government can do that it has not done, unless it sends men to dust the cotton plants. That was the only necessary thing that was not done during the past summer. Nothing less than a crisis now confronts cotton growing in the Southeastern States. The future of the industry depends on the conduct of the owners of the land--and on no one else. The ordinary tenant growers, without capital or adequate credit, will never again gather a profitable crop in those States. Nor will any conferences or permanent organizations ever poison any weevils. The owners of the land who have capital, or at least credit, must buy the arsenate and hire men to use it."

Cattle and Cotton

A Fort Worth dispatch to the press of November 6 states that the cotton farmer is crowding the rancher off the plains of West Texas. Every day the surveyor and the fence-builder are cutting up the big pastures that once accommodated thousands of cattle, and preparing them for the farmers. It is estimated that 1,000 new farms were opened on the plains of Texas in October. The experiment this year with cotton is bringing about the change. Further pioneering by farmers is looked for in spring. Ranchmen are moving their herds into the fastnesses of the Davis Mountains or are preparing to go into Mexico.

Cotton Price

The New York Commercial for November 5 says in an editorial: "Confirmation by the Government Thursday of the severe damage to cotton reported during October by private advices leaves the cotton trade without illusions regarding the supply possibilities for the period extending to September, 1924, the start of next year's picking....Under these conditions it is not fair for mills to pass the buck to raw cotton prices nor is it fair for the public to cavil at the high prices of finished goods. The suggestion of J. D. Massey, of the Eagle & Phoenix Mills, of Columbus, Ga., indorsed by C. T. Revere, cotton economist, that the textile trade face facts squarely and make every effort to put across a campaign

of public education in the matter, is infinitely more valuable than the self-effacing policy which seems to have found general favor. Mill men have been talking down the value of cotton and cotton goods in a hopeless attempt to neutralize the economic law of supply and demand. With supply seriously below the demand, the economic law requires that the scales balance just so far in response. Prices act as the indicator of the balance. Such a condition can not be offset by idle talk. If the public wants cotton goods it must pay the Southern farmer not only for the cotton which goes into the cloth purchased, but also for the millions of bales destroyed by the weevil, by adverse weather and the myriad of minor casualties which enter into the overhead of a cotton planter. This lumping of overhead as an item in selling cost is a fundamental principle in every business institution in the world. Why deny the cotton planter, alone of all others, his right?"

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1

Price Current-Crain Reporter for October 31 says: "There was held at Indianapolis last week a conference of about forty statisticians of the Department of Agriculture, including ten from the Washington office of the Crop Reporting Board, with B.W.Snow, Nat. C. Murray and Chas. S. Michaels of Chicago as guests. The object of the conference was the discussion of scientific methods for improving the accuracy of the Government's Monthly Crop Report and to broaden its statistical service. The proceedings were much too technical to interest the reader, except as to possible future results. But the occasion creates the opportunity to say here that, as respects the direct influence of the Agricultural Department on the business of the Nation--that which gives a key-note to all future domestic trade, at least--the Crop Reporting Board is the most important and valuable arm of the department....Were the Crop Report discontinued, or really discredited, all business forecasts would be valueless. The crop statisticians are not politicians and as they won't stand for political chicane they do not fare well. In at least one State with an administration so small it could slide through the eye of a needle without touching the sides of the hole, the cooperation of the State agricultural department with the statistician to collect and publish crop and statistical data was dissolved because the latter had refused to permit his office to be used as a personal political bureau. The Crop Reporting Board keeps itself clean and is a supreme business aid, in spite of the criticism heaped upon it by the cotton interests. It is the only real business force in the department. Yet for at least two administrations it has been the Cinderella of the department--starved, kicked about or neglected, fetching and carrying without complaint.....That the department does not exploit more the Board and its good work is because it does not really appreciate the fact that it is now doing about the only worth while work which the discriminating business public can see the department is doing."

Department of Agriculture 2

A. M. Loomis, in Butter, Cheese & Egg Journal for October 31, says : "I want to call your attention to three outstanding activities of this year's National Dairy Exposition and World's Dairy Congress. The first is the outstanding emphasis which was placed throughout this national and international gathering on the proven health-giving qualities of dairy products in the diet. This is no longer a theory.....Third is a decision concurred in by almost every branch of the industry to ask for the establishment of a Dairy Bureau in the Department of Agriculture to provide for the proper carrying on of research and educational work for the benefit of the entire industry....One of the important items which the dairy industry hopes to see in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill is to provide for the purchase of land which is much needed at the Beltsville Experiment Station. This land is needed in order to carry on the research work which has been in progress there. It has been leased for three years but can not be leased again and so must be purchased now or lost for the station's use."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

Nov.6: New York potatoes, sacked Round Whites, $1.60 to $1.75 per 100 lbs. in Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.35 f.o.b. Northern sacked Round Whites $1.35 to $1.50 eastern markets, $1 to $1.15 sacked and bulk in Chicago, 90 to 95¢ f.o.b. Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Chios 95¢ to $1.05 midwestern markets. Eastern Shore of Virginia sweet potatoes, yellow varieties, $3.25 to $4 per barrel leading markets. New York cabbage, Danish type, $18 to $25 bulk per ton city markets, $13 to $16 f.o.b. New York onions, yellow varieties, $2.75 to $3.25 sacked per 100 lbs. eastern cities. Eastern apples, Baldwins, $4.25 per barrel and Jonathans $3.50 to $4.50 in Philadelphia. York Imperials $3 to $3.50 eastern cities. Northwestern extra fancy Jonathans $1.75 to $2.25 per box leading markets.

Chicago hog prices, top of $7.40, bulk of sales $6.70 to $7.20; medium and good beef steers $7.75 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers $3.25 to $10.75; feeder steers $4.50 to $7.75; light and medium weight veal calves $7.25 to $10.50; fat lambs $11 to $13; feeding lambs $11.50 to $13.

Average cash prices of grain quoted Nov.6: No.2 hard winter wheat Chicago $1.07 to $1.07 1/2; Kansas City $1.03 1/2 to $16; No. 2 red winter wheat St. Louis $1.13; Kansas City $1.14 to $1.15. No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis $1.03 to $1.23. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 98¢ to $1; St. Louis $1. New corn St.Louis 71¢ to 84¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 3/4¢ to 43¢; St. Louis 43 1/2 to 44¢.

Spot cotton up 82 points, closing at 32.78¢ per lb. New York market holiday. New Orleans December future contracts up 100 points, closing at 33.44¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Section 1

Secretary Wallace Reviews Conditions

The New York Times to-day says: "An earnest plea for support of the economic program of the United States Department of Agriculture, together with a warning that farmers were growing more restive because of their increasing burdens, was made by Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace yesterday at a joint reception given for him by the Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show exhibitors and the members of the American Pomological Association at the Grand Central Palace. He also made an appeal for the preservation of American forests, saying that millions of acres had been devastated as if the people believed that Providence intended trees just for their generation."

British Tariff Duties

A London dispatch to the press to-day says: "In the interest of imperial preference the British Government intends to ask Parliament, in addition to tariff changes already announced, to impose four new duties on foreign produce and exempt the same goods produced within the Empire. The proposed imposts are: Five shillings per hundredweight on raw apples, ten shillings per hundredweight on canned salmon, six pence per gallon on fruit juices, and ten shillings per hundredweight on honey. In addition, the preference on tobacco imports in favor of empire-grown tobacco will be raised from one-sixth to one-fourth. These duties were announced November 7 at a meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference, and the Dominion representatives expressed their cordial appreciation of them. The Hon. G. P. Graham, the Minister of Railways in Canada, was particularly pleased at the duties on raw apples and canned salmon, which it is expected will give Canadian produce a substantial advantage in the British market over American goods....."

Freight Rates

The press to-day says: "The farmers of Kansas and other Middle Western States expect the administration, either through action by Congress or by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to reduce freight rates on agricultural products, Representative Tincher told President Coolidge in a conference November 7 on the farm situation. Mr. Tincher, who was asked by Mr. Coolidge to confer with him, reported that with a reduction in freight rates the situation would right itself to a large extent. He indicated that he would not support the move to repeal section 15-A, the rate provision of the transportation act, and that he expected no effective endeavor to repeal or change the Capper-Tincher grain trading act."

Argentine Cattle Price Decree

A Buenos Aires dispatch to the press to-day says: "The Argentine Government has suspended for six months the decree promulgated October 15 applying the minimum price law to the purchase of cattle for export. The action of the Government represents a victory, temporary at least, for the British and American packers, who refused to purchase cattle under the law, on the ground that the law was impracticable and unconstitutional. Their action resulted in paralyzing the cattle industry for more than three weeks....."

Section 2.

Aid for Wheat Growers

Commercial West for November 3 says in an editorial: "President Coolidge has been deluged the past few weeks with advice on aiding the wheat growers of this country, but he is proving a good listener and is evidently conservative in action. Possibly one of the reasons he may not approve various plans which would involve the Government in heavy purchases of wheat is that he can see that this might lead to urgent demands from other growers or manufacturers seeking Government aid to handle a big surplus in their lines. If the wheat growers are entitled to such action, why not the growers of livestock or the makers of any manufactured article in case losses confront such classes....Wheat farmers of the Southwest are reported to have seeded about the same acreage this fall as they did a year ago, in spite of the complaint that most farmers are losing money raising wheat at the present selling price. If the present extensive district and national organizations of farmers are unable to persuade their members to make heavy cuts in wheat acreage and thereby boost prices by reducing the annual surplus of wheat to a small amount, it does not appear how any cooperative association, no matter how large, could bring about such results. One thing seems certain, that any arbitrary increase in wheat prices by the Government would stimulate still greater production."

Commission's Report

The Journal of Commerce for November 7 says: "In some respects the report just made to the President by officials of the War Finance Corporation with regard to the wheat farmers' outlook is the most encouraging made public by the numerous governmental officials and agencies within the recent past. The gist of their words is to the effect that the difficulties of the wheat farmers are fundamentally those of cost as well as of prices obtainable for the grain, and that the problem of wheat prices can only be solved by a better adjustment of production to demand aided in some degree by better marketing arrangements. It would probably not be unfair to infer from what is said to the President that these officials are convinced that judged by any ordinary standards the price of wheat is by no means unduly low, but if other values are to remain as much out of line as they are now some adjustment of wheat prices will be necessary. This latter can be accomplished, they assert, by properly adjusting the wheat crop to probable demand with a greater degree of accuracy than has been the case for the past year or two and by improving methods of marketing. But the real problem is one of costs. Labor, transportation costs and taxes are apparently thought to be the chief source of trouble in this respect. If to this list be added the high prices of farmers' supplies few would take any exception to the words of the officials in question. When these matters are carefully and fully analyzed two items emerge as fundamental. One is labor expense and the other is the wastefulness of modern government, both national and local. Not only must the farmer pay wages for his own men that are higher than ever before known, except in the peak of war time inflation or in the period that immediately followed, but it is

the labor element that is the chief cause of his excessive transportation and materials costs. Taxes are another cause of excessive expense. With very few exceptions the manufacturer who furnishes the farmer with his implements, his clothing and the other necessities of life and production are reaping no more than very modest profit and not a few are about as badly off as the wheat farmer himself. Labor is enjoying higher real wages to-day than ever before in the history of this country, and by and large it may be said that it is only the workman who is prospering in any great degree. As to the tax situation, nothing but praise can be accorded the officials who suggest a reduction in the surtaxes which have proved so unsound a departure in our taxation system. The same is true of the suggestion that definite steps be taken without delay to put an end to tax exempt abuses. Just how much these steps, if taken, would aid the farmer except indirectly is, however, another question. That the farmer has so far, in one way or another, been able to avoid a large part of his income tax obligations is common knowledge. A thoroughly sound and impartial treatment of the tax question would not greatly lessen the tax burden upon the farmer, or at all events the direct burdens. Of course the farmer would benefit, as would every other legitimate interest, in the long run by a better tax system, and for that reason such reform should be pushed vigorously."

Cooperative Marketing

The Iowa Homestead for November 1 says in an editorial: "That I am not alone in my viewpoint of the activities of Mr. Aaron Sapiro and his associates, who are making a desperate effort to dominate the American Farm Bureau Federation, and to impose upon American agriculture a cooperative marketing system, which I fear means only the extension of Wall street influence into the field of agriculture, will be seen from a statement issued by Mr. J. G. Mitchell, attorney for the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.... I will break no confidence when I declare that the viewpoint of Mr. Mitchell is the viewpoint of most of the prominent farm bureau leaders of Iowa, and of leaders in other Western States as well. They are unable to remain silent and inactive while they witness the capture of the American Farm Bureau Federation by a little clique of men who are neither farmers themselves, nor primarily concerned in griculture. They feel that up to the present time the much advertised drive directed from Washington to help the wheat farmer has taken upon itself the form of a movement to defeat the establishment of a genuine farm controlled cooperative system, and to fasten even more strongly the fetters which have already borne so heavily upon agriculture. I have no doubt that the talents of Mr. Sapiro would be of great value to organized agriculture. But I greatly fear that his rule will not bring a solution of existing problems. A man must be judged to some degree by the company he keeps, and Mr. Sapiro's companions and chosen lieutenants are for the most part representatives of interests which, in my opinion, are bitterly opposed to an independent agriculture. There is already too much exploitation of agriculture by other interests, and I can see in the present movement, headed by Mr. Sapiro, a gigantic attempt to exploit the industry, not by piecemeal, but as a unit."

Cotton Futures

Liquidation of future contracts for cotton at designated points in the South was both advocated and opposed by witnesses at the opening session November 6 of the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the cotton industry. The proposal was favored by W. L. Clayton of the Houston (Texas) and New York Cotton Exchanges, and Dandau N. Durfee of Fall River, Mass., a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Mr. Durfee, however, said he was not in favor of eliminating deliveries at New York and would oppose the whole plan if that were contemplated.(Press,Nov.7.

Federal Reserve System

The Journal of Commerce for November 7 says: "Adverse criticism of the Federal Reserve banking system, particularly the recent charge of Senator Brookhart of Iowa that a ruinous deflation policy was enforced in 1920 upon orders from Washington which resulted in unnecessary hardship in his State, was answered here by Gov. James B. McDougal of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, testifying before the joint congressional committee of inquiry on membership of State banks in the reserve system. Governor McDougal presented figures showing Iowa banks were given considerably more than their share of the credit facilities of the Reserve Bank. 'We loaned them money as long as they had a piece of paper in the bank,' he said, adding 'and I don't want you to ask me whether all this paper was eligible to rediscount in the Federal Reserve Bank. I have no recollection of receiving any orders from Washington regarding our loan policy at any time. The Federal Reserve banking system went the limit for Iowa. And it is only fair to add that the bankers of Iowa have since exceeded our expectations in working back to normalcy. Their loans with us are now down to $14,000,000 against more than $98,000,000 at the peak.' Mr. McDougal said similar help was given in other agricultural sections."

German Relief

The Philadelphia Ledger for November 7 says: "President Coolidge is concerned about conditions in Germany, particularly in regard to the shortage of food supplies. He believes aid will have to be given before the winter is over, but does not believe conditions are pressing enough to require governmental action before Congress convenes. The economic situation in Germany is being studied carefully and possible relief measures are being considered. An American loan, unless of a governmental nature, is a nebulous possibility, as Germany can not readily offer securities which would be accepted on the market.....Some American observers in Germany are understood to have reported that in the regions where help will be needed most the chief lack in foodstuffs is for fats rather than grain. Those reports have directed the attention of some administration officials to figures which show that the United States has a very large surplus of hogs, which might be drawn upon to meet the emergency, should it prove possible to work out a practicable relief scheme.....Aside from the humanitarian reasons for feeding Germany, the administration will be impelled by other considerations. The German market for American farm products was never worse than it is to-day; its capacity to buy is almost at end. This stoppage of German purchases is being reflected in American farm product prices, which are showing weakness in several lines. Not only is there a

surplus of wheat which the American farmers would like to see sold in Germany, and which President Coolidge has talked of sending to Germany, but there is likely to be a surplus of other products, including meats....."

Grain Futures Act

Commercial West for November 3 says in an editorial: "At a recent meeting in Denver, Eugene Meyer, jr., in discussing the problem of wheat marketing, is quoted as saying, 'The key man in the present system of distribution, is the speculator. The difficulty is that he does not observe the rules laid down in the books. No one can foretell whether in time of need he will be in the market. When he is most needed he is often least in evidence....' It is to be regretted that Mr. Meyer did not explain in this connection what has happened to speculative trading in wheat in this country. Since the Capper-Tincher act was finally declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be in accordance with the constitution and the law became operative last spring, privileged trading has entirely disappeared from the American markets and a large part of the future trading, hedging and speculative trades are now done in Canadian markets. Winnipeg has had an enormous increase in this sort of business and many grain firms that were not formerly represented there have established offices at that market. This is the net result of the Federal Government's supervision of the grain exchanges by means of legislation put through by the farm bloc in Congress....To drive speculative trading in wheat out of the country to Canada can not possibly help the American farmer obtain higher prices....This market mechanism has not broken down, as Mr. Meyer would have us believe, but has only been thrown badly out of gear by arbitrary interferences and needless restrictions imposed by Federal legislation."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Pacific Dairy Review for October 25 says in an editorial: "Under the present organization of the Department of Agriculture, the dairy end functions as a division of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is in this way tied up with the beef cattle, swine, horse and sheep branches of our agriculture, notwithstanding that the dairy business of the country is a billion-dollar industry and the biggest and most vitally important branch of the entire agricultural industry. Not only is it somewhat of a situation where the tail wags the dog but the work of the two branches of the present Bureau of Animal Industry naturally separates itself into two divisions. The animal industry end is largely on a veterinary basis and deals primarily with the control of livestock diseases and the inspection of meat products. The dairy activities are along radically different lines. It involves problems in milk production and the manufacture of and trade in dairy products. It calls for men trained in dairy science and these should not be subordinated by men of strictly veterinary training. There is a distinct cleavage in the two branches that should have been recognized long ago. Now that our national dairy organizations have put in sledge-hammer blows for a change let every state organization do likewise by

adopting vigorous resolutions and the 'Dairy Bureau' will be an early realization."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

Nov.7: Chicago hog prices closed at $7.50 for the top and $6.80 to $7.30 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers steady at $7.60 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers steady at $3.10 to $10.75; feeder steers steady at $4.50 to $7.75; veal calves $7.25 to $10.25.

Potato markets about steady, demand slow to moderate. New York Round Whites closed at $1.65 to $1.85 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs., $1.35 f.o.b. Onion markets irregular. New York yellow varieties 75¢ to $1 lower in New York City at $2.25 to $2.75 sacked per 100 lbs. Cabbage markets show a downward trend. New York Danish type $3 to $8 lower per ton, closing at $18 to $25 eastern cities. Apple markets steady. Midwestern Jonathans unchanged at $5.50 to $6 in Chicago.

Average prices of grain quoted November 7: No.2 hard winter wheat Chicago $1.06 1/2 to $1.08 1/4; Kansas City $1.04 to $1.12; No.2 red winter Kansas City $1.14; No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis $1.12 to $1.21. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1 to $1.03; Kansas City $1.02. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 3/4 to 43 1/4¢.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: Philadelphia 52 1/2¢; Chicago 51 1/2¢; New York 52 1/2¢; Boston 51 1/2¢.

Spot cotton up 29 points, closing at 33.07¢ per lb. New York future contracts up 120 points from Monday's close, closing at 33.95¢.(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.7,	Nov.5,	Nov.7,1922
20 Industrials	89.48	89.36	99.53
20 R.R. stocks	79.73	80.03	90.48

(Wall St. Jour., Nov.8.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST November 9, 1923

Section 1.

Railroad Program The Associated Press to-day reports from New York: "Forecasting for 1924 another period of such record-breaking freight traffic as the United States has experienced in the year just passing, two national organizations of executives of the foremost railroads November 8 adopted an ambitious program of financial and physical expansion in the next twelve months. The program, drawn by directors of the American Railway Association, representing 240 roads, was approved by the full membership in session at New York and later by heads of the 1924 Class 1 roads that comprise the Association of Railway Executives. It contemplates the aggregate expenditure--exclusive of what appropriations may be contained in the 1924 budgets--of $243,804,000 already authorized for new locomotives, cars, and equipment. This would bring total expenditures of Class 1 roads since 1922 to $1,732,516,836--a high precedent in the history of American transportation for any similar period."

At the annual dinner of the Railway Business Association in New York last night, James W. Howard, president of the National Transportation Institute, said that if the railroads are to obtain the confidence of the farmers they must do it by convincing agriculture of the roads' good faith by a record of steady, year-by-year improvement, especially in economy. "The farmers," Mr. Howard said, "are told the increased railway income is necessary in order to attract capital for just such improvements. What the thoughtful farmer has in mind is reduction in railway operating costs. Therein he sees hope for ultimate rate reduction."

Cotton Market The press to-day says: "The so-called 'squeeze' in the New York cotton market would be largely eliminated if delivery on future contracts at designated southern points was permitted, W. L. Clayton, of the Houston and New York Cotton Exchanges, told the Federal Trade Commission November 8 at the concluding session of its inquiry. Fears expressed by other witnesses that the southern warehouse delivery plan would have a depressing effect on the market and react to the disadvantage of the producer were not shared by Mr. Clayton. He predicted the farmer would benefit from the plan through improvement in the facilities with which the middleman distributes the product. He also favored establishment, in connection with the plan, of certain differentials under the New York price to cover transportation costs and was of the opinion that manipulation by threat of large deliveries was not likely. Mr. Clayton estimated that about 15 per cent of the volume of trading in the futures market was speculative, and declared it had the effect of minimizing violent fluctuations and providing immediate hedges for merchants and manufacturers."

Packer Case A Chicago dispatch to the press of November 8 says: "One big packing company, without competition but regulated by the Government, would be the ideal condition in the packing industry, Jacob Dold, president of the Jacob Dold Packing Company of Buffalo, N.Y., declared November 7 at a hearing held by the Department of Agriculture in its investigation of the merger of the Armour and Morris Packing concerns."

Section 2.

County Agents

The Indiana Farmer's Guide for November 3 says in an editorial: "I believe in county agents. They are doing a good work in helping to improve agriculture. Not all county agents are as efficient as they should be, it is true, but neither are all farmers. That is no reason for condemning the entire county agent plan or the farming industry. There are many good agents, fine, energetic, upstanding men who put their entire strength and time to the task set before them, often making real sacrifices in the interests of the folks they serve. It would be a distinct loss to the farming business of Indiana to abolish the county agent system."

Farm Population

Farm and Ranch for November 3 says in an editorial: "At this time of the year, when the leaves are changing color, when the harvest is in and plenty should abound, the drifting tenantry of the Southwest 'hits the road.'....If it is true that the home is the greatest factor in the civilization of the age, then something should be done to bring about a better system of tenantry and thus improve our methods of farming. A drifting population does not build up a country. A man who does not expect to live in a neighborhood longer than one year takes no interest in schools. His children grow up uneducated. Neither does he put himself out to improve neighborhood conditions. He does not cooperate....Landlords are undoubtedly due a fair share of criticism for this condition. Owners of rented land must assume the responsibility of correcting the evil. Better housing, improved living conditions on rented farms and a lively, personal interest in the tenant and his welfare would do much towards bringing about better farming and consequently greater profits for both parties to the contract."

Food Costs

During the month from September 15, 1923, to October 15, 1923, 13 of the 26 cities showed increases as follows: Jacksonville 2 per cent; Cincinnati, Fall River, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, and Portland, Me., 1 per cent; and Charleston, Denver, Manchester, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. 11 cities showed decreases as follows: Indianapolis, 2 per cent; Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, Louisville, Memphis, and Richmond, 1 per cent; and Baltimore, Peoria, Scranton, and Springfield,Ill., less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Bridgeport and Little Rock showed no change in the month. For the year period, October 15, 1922, to October 15, 1923, all 26 of the cities showed increases as follows: Bridgeport and Indianapolis, 8 per cent; Baltimore, Chicago, and Fall River, 7 per cent; Cincinnati, Denver, Manchester, New Haven, Philadelphia, and Scranton, 6 per cent; Charleston, Jacksonville, Louisville, Memphis, Newark, New York, and St. Louis, 5 per cent; Richmond, 4 per cent; Kansas City, Little Rock, New Orleans, Peoria, Portland, Me. and Springfield,Ill., 3 per cent; and Buffalo, 2 per cent. As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on October 15, 1923 was 58 per cent higher in Richmond; 57 per cent in Baltimore and New York; 56 per cent in Scranton; 55 per cent in Chicago; 54 per cent in Buffalo, Fall River, New Haven, and Philadelphia; 52 per cent in Manchester; 50 per cent in Newark; 49 per cent in Charleston

and St. Louis; 48 per cent in Cincinnati; 46 per cent in New Orleans; 44 per cent in Indianapolis; 43 per cent in Jacksonville; 41 per cent in Kansas City and Little Rock; 40 per cent in Memphis; 39 per cent in Louisville; and 37 per cent in Denver.(Labor Dept. press statement, Nov.7.)

Immigration

The Journal of Commerce for November 8 says: "The absurdity not to say the inhumanity, of our immigration law is once more forced upon the attention of the public by the fact that 'quotas' have again been filled with several thousand would-be immigrants on board ship in the port of New York. This time the emergency is to be handled by permitting these passengers to land on parole. It is worthy of note that a large part of these aliens are not of the races or of the type against which so much complaint has been registered of late, but come from Great Britain, and are presumably of the same stock that the major part of the oldest Americans are. How much longer are we to force ourselves to bear the shame of such a law as that now on our statute books? Reports from industry quite generally and dispatches from rural sections almost universally dwell upon the existing shortage of labor. Cotton is said to have been abandoned in large proportions because of lack of labor to cultivate it and to pick it. Wheat farmers are suffering from costly labor, according to the report just submitted to the President by Government officials who have been making careful study of the situation. But apart from all this the immigration law that is now in force is inhuman and cruel in the last degree. Yet there is not the slightest indication that Congress intends to do anything to relieve the situation."

Prices and Production

Hoard's Dairyman for November 2 says in an editorial: "'If I thought the price of milk would remain at its present level I would buy more cows.' This statement made recently by an eastern dairy farmer reveals clearly and in no uncertain terms just what takes place when the price of a farm commodity brings a satisfactory price. It also shows the necessity of teaching farmers that when the prices of commodities are giving them but reasonable returns it is not good business to increase production.....If dairy farmers could increase the production of milk as easily as the wheat farmer does wheat there would be grave danger of overproduction due to the present prices of dairy products, and it would be but a short time, too, before they would be turning to the Government for assistance, if it becomes the style for the Government to fix prices or buy surplus."

Rail Rates

The Wall Street Journal for November 8 says: "Tucked away inconspicuously in the morning news reports is an inch or two of type that sufficiently explains the refusal of railroad executives to accept President Coolidge's suggestion -- that freight rates on export wheat be reduced still further below the domestic rates, in order to 'help' the farmer. The American Mining Congress has requested the Commerce Commission to consider, in connection with its inquiry into all grain rates soon to begin, the rates on all 'basic commodities'. If one class of producers or consumers is to

have preferential treatment, the mining men want to know why.... The flaw in this discovery of a means of stimulating industries which have this year proved themselves in no need of stimulation is that rates are now and always have been adjusted with careful regard for what the traffic will bear. But to return to the farmer, Mr. Kruttschnitt has wisely pointed out that total freight charges paid last year on all agricultural products were only 8 per cent of the total value of the farm crops. If such charges were cut in half the farmer would not be appreciably benefited. But a score of other classes of shippers in the country would immediately do their utmost to see that the revenues of the carriers were still further eaten away. Many of them could make every bit as good a case for a compassionate allowance."

Roads

The County Review, Riverhead, N.Y., for November 2 says in an editorial: "The trucks should have a highway of their own. They should be excluded from our roads. Because they damage our roads to the point where it is impossible to keep them in good condition, because they are engaging in unfair competition with the railroad, which is after all of incomparably more importance to us, and, above all, because they constitute a danger to the lives of our citizens, the trucks must go; they must have a road of their own. With such a road for trucks, our highways could be kept in better condition. If it were not feasible for the trucks to build their own road, at least they could maintain it, and that would bring the competition somewhat nearer the standard of fairness. With the highways free from trucks, our beautiful inland trails will regain some degree of safety, and a drive will become once more a pleasurable affair."

Taxes

The Wall Street Journal for November 6 says in an editorial: "Excessive taxation is one basic cause of the present condition of the farming community, according to report of investigators whom the President sent through the farming sections of the West. Here is something for the farmers seriously to consider....'Tax wealth' was a popular slogan a few years ago, and it was put into statutory form. Business has felt the effect of a drying up of investment capital, and the farmers' markets have felt the effect. Now, investigators show the added result of an enormous increase of local taxation. An orgy of public spending has been developed by the increased facility with which investment funds flow to tax-exempt securities -- driven there by the high surtax rates in the campaign of 'taxing wealth.' Relief to the farmers must come in part through a revision of the local tax laws by themselves, for the situation is to that extent within their control if their votes mean anything."

Wheat Growers

The Wisconsin Agriculturist for November 3 says in an editorial: "American wheat growers, following the lead of the fruit growers of the Pacific Coast and the cotton and tobacco growers of the South, are looking to cooperative marketing as the solution of their economic diffulties.....In this connection the wheat growers

need cooperative marketing and we are in favor of any plan by which the growers may cooperate and merchandise their product to the end that better prices may be received for the grain. There is sensible reasoning in such a plan, but there was no evidence of common sense in the idea advanced by Senator Brookhart of Iowa when he proposed the demand that the President call an extra session of Congress to raise enough money for the Government to buy the whole wheat crop and market it. We wonder where the Government would find a market not already overstocked.....Some people seem to forget that we, the people, comprise the Government, and the money to run the Government comes from the taxpayers and from no other source. Under Brookhart's scheme, of course, tobacco growers and potato growers and all other kinds of agricultural industries would have the same right to go to the Government for a subsidy."

Section 3.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

Nov.8: Chicago hog prices closed at $7.45 for top and $6.80 to $7.30 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers steady at $7.75 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers steady at $3.10 to $10.75; feeder steers steady at $4.50 to $7.75; light and medium weight veal calves at $7 to $9.75; fat lambs at $10.75 to $13; and fat ewes at $4 to $6.75.

Potato markets about steady. New York Round Whites closed at $1.65 to $1.85 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs.; $1.35 to $1.40 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites ranged $1.35 to $1.50 eastern cities. Cabbage markets weak. New York Danish type declined $5 to $8 per ton, closing at $15 to $22 eastern markets. Onion markets generally lower. New York yellow varieties down 10 to 25¢, ranging $2.25 to $3.25 sacked per 100 lbs. city markets. Apple markets steady. Eastern Baldwins sold at $4 to $4.50 per barrel in New York and Philadelphia. York Imperials $3 to $3.25 eastern cities, top of $4.25 in New York.

Wholesale prices 92 score butter: Philadelphia 52 1/2¢; Chicago 51 1/2¢; New York 52 1/2¢; Boston 51 1/2¢.

Quoted Nov.8: No.2 northern spring wheat Chicago $1.13; No.2 hard winter wheat $1.06 1/4 to $1.07; Kansas City $1.05 to $1.09 7/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.11 to $1.14. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.01 to $1.01 1/2. New corn St. Louis 78 to 88¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 42 1/2¢ to 43 1/4¢; St. Louis 44 to 44 1/2¢.

Spot cotton prices up 12 points, closing at 33.16¢ per pound.New York December future contracts up 8 points, closing at 34.03¢.(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.8,	Nov.7,	Nov.8, 1922
20 Industrials	90.75	89.48	98.98
20 R.R. stocks	79.92	79.73	90.43

(Wall St. Jour., Nov.9.).

Miss Frelinger

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST November 10, 1923

Section 1.

The Commission's Report

The New York Times to-day reports: "A reduction of the maximum income surtax rates and the adoption of legislation in favor of a constitutional amendment which would put an end to the marketing of tax exempt securities by Federal, State and municipal governments will receive the indorsement of President Coolidge if they are put before the next Congress, it was indicated November 9 at the White House. Such measures were suggested in the report recently made by Eugene Meyer, jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, and Frank W. Mondell, a director of the corporation, who made a tour of the agricultural districts to determine what the Government could do to assist farmers. A spokesman for the President said that Mr. Coolidge felt the Meyer-Mondell report spoke for itself and that it had his approval. This statement was accepted as of considerable import in regard to the attitude that President Coolidge may take toward radical legislation which may be sought by Senators and Representatives from farming sections. The Meyer-Mondell report disapproved Federal price fixing for crops, Federal purchase of surplus wheat and other proposed remedies and contended that the Government could best serve farmers by assisting them in adjustment of crops and acreage and in the development of cooperative marketing. The opinion has been held heretofore that President Coolidge would use this report as a basis for recommendations to Congress but yesterday's announcement is the first direct word from him."

Hoover Urges Lumber Saving Plan

Adoption of a definite plan of standardization by the American lumber industry, submitted November 9 by Secretary Hoover to the Central Committee on Lumber Standards, will save the industry and American consumers $250,000,000 a year, Mr. Hoover said. At the same time the Commerce Secretary called a conference of all lumber interests to meet in Washington on December 12 to take final action on the standardization plan, in the hope that it may become immediately operative throughout the lumber trade. (Wash. Star, Nov.9.)

Agricultural Conditions Abroad

Huston Thompson, member of the Federal Trade Commission, who lately returned from a four months' investigation of agricultural and trade conditions in Europe, said before the annual convention of the Milk Producers' Federation at Pittsburgh November 9 that, regardless of depressed business conditions and a chaotic political situation in European countries generally, the ultimate consumer is taking care of his interests in a manner that is worthy of consideration by the American public. Mr. Thompson said that, "instead of waiting or standing hopelessly by, in the market place, as the American ultimate consumer does, letting price manipulation and monopoly start a runaway market and carry it up to a point where a buyers' strike is declared, with a resulting period of depression, the European toiling classes--125,000,000 of them--have declared a permanent strike on those who manipulate the market, going into business themselves."

Section 2.

Agricultural Situation

The Daily Drover's Journal-Stockman for November 6 says in an editorial: "Some superficial observers have pointed to the fact that Nebraska farmers have paid off the millions loaned by the War Finance Corporation as evidence that prosperity is now the rule in this section of the country. The Journal-Stockman has insisted that this evidence is not entirely trustworthy and many Nebraska bankers are also of this opinion....This loose talk of agricultural prosperity is nearly as injurious to the industry as has been the constant harping on the plight of the poor farmers. Both extremes are bad for the business. The truth is that farmers were given a fearful blow in the postwar deflation period and that here in the richest part of the corn belt they are only beginning to recover from the catastrophe. It is best to look the matter squarely in the face and make the best of it. Another fairly good year like 1923 will help a lot, but no amount of beating tom toms and waving of flags will change the real situation."

Cooperative Marketing

1 The New York Commercial for November 8 says in an editorial: "It should be borne in mind that all this discussion relative to cooperation in the marketing of wheat presumes that the wheat growers have at present no good marketing facilities. That is not true. The manner of getting breadstuffs to the buying and consuming public is an old and established one. It is a vastly different marketing problem than the one pursued for instance by the fruit growers of California and kindred organizations. If wheat is ever marketed after an expensive fashion a great public protest will follow. The result may be to give the wheat grower more money for his crop, but we doubt whether it could increase the demand for it. In fact we are under the impression that it would result in much public complaint over the spread it would make in the price of things made of wheat. The present method of marketing wheat is not an expensive one. Quite the contrary....We do not believe that in a final analysis any scheme of cooperative marketing can offset the disastrous results of growing more wheat than the public will buy."

2 The Chicago Dairy Produce for November 6 says in an editorial: "Nearly every day we read of a report by some Government official or commission to the effect that the farmers' ills can be cured by a better system of marketing. These reports apply particularly to the wheat farmer but they have a general application to all that the farmer produces. The suggestion in nearly all these reports is cooperative marketing--in other words our marketing systems are to be and are already the first point of attack. Our suggestion to the produce trade is that a properly constructed commission make an exhaustive study of the system in this line of the produce trade with the idea of cleaning house, of finding out if there are causes for complaint in the system, and, if they exist, correcting them so as to remove any basis for complaint that may exist. There is no question about the many advantages of

cooperative handling of produce under certain limitations. There is no doubt either that this idea of cooperative marketing has been seized upon by certain persons whose only idea is to create places and gain profits for themselves. The consumer does not enter into their calculations and the producer only as a basis on which for them to build. Their plan contains no saving to the consumer and no higher prices for the producer, but means the replacing of one selling agency for another, and they have not the established outlets, the organization or the experience possessed by the agency they hope to replace. Efforts to overturn established systems of market will be expensive to the producer, and he has already had many sad experiences, but if there was not some cause for the efforts they would not exist. Therefore, the best service for all concerned is to find out these causes and correct them."

Dairy Cooperation A Pittsburgh dispatch to the press of November 9 reports that dairy products have shown greater resistance to the downward sweep of prices to the farmer than most of the major farm products, according to John D. Miller, Susquehanna,Pa., president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, addressing the opening meeting of the seventh annual convention of that organization November 8. "And this may be attributed in a substantial measure to orderly marketing," he added, "to legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of imitation products, to protective tariff rates and to educational campaigns resulting in increased consumption, all of which are, in large part, the result of the efforts of cooperative marketing associations."

Freight Rates 1 The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for November 2 says in an editorial: "The railroads are now making their appeal direct to the people, and they are taking the most direct method of reaching the reading and thinking people of the country through the advertising columns of the newspapers....These statements stress the fact that the railroads this year have handled the greatest volume of traffic in their history, and they were able to do this by reason of their better equipment. The point they make is that they could not have secured this improved equipment, or performed this valuable public service, if they had been hampered by unjust laws or their credit had been impaired by unfavorable agitation and legislation. Farmers want lower freight rates, and we are convinced they should have them. In fact, we all want lower freight rates, but none are so blind as to desire to cripple the transportation service. Farmers and stockmen are first to suffer when freight traffic is for any reason demoralized, and none are more interested than they in adequate facilities for getting their bulky and perishable products to market as promptly as possible. In a word, the railroads are putting their case right up to the people most interested in the service. It is not at all necessary to take their statements or their arguments at face value, but in fairness these statements should be carefully read, and given due consideration in passing judgment at this time on our great transportation system."

Freight Rates 2 The Florida Times Union for November 5 says in an editorial: "Senator Capper demands a reduction of freight rates on farm products. Would this increase the price paid for them at the place of production or decrease the price the dealers pay at the place of distribution among the consumers? With the supply, already larger than the demand, which would get the benefit of a decrease in freight rates -- the farmers who are all bidding against each other in an effort to sell or the dealers who are not so numerous or so insistent? Would the farmers who are eager to sell or the dealers who are not anxious to buy get the advantage of this reduction? We think the dealers would and they might or might not hand part of it down to the consumers. Senator Capper wants the tariff revised downward on the farmers' necessities...Why does he limit his demand to the 'farmers' necessities?' Clothing is a necessity. Would Senator Capper have a duty of one rate fixed on clothing if sold to the farmers and another if sold to others? Of course this is so absurd as not to permit of belief; but this being true why did not the Senator demand a downward revision of the tariff for all classes of consumers?"

Tariff in Britain An Associated Press dispatch from London to the press November 9 says: "Neither the ministry nor the conservative party itself has as yet reached a complete agreement on Prime Minister Baldwin's new protection proposals, according to current talk in political quarters. One of the stumbling blocks is the premier's exclusion of meat and wheat from the scheme. The farmers, traditionally conservative, are especially disgruntled, holding that the plan as devised would benefit only the urban industries and possibly mining, while their interests would be neglected, even injured. This view was emphatically voiced at a meeting of the associated chamber of agriculture yesterday when speakers made vigorous complaints, one of them saying that Mr. Baldwin's protection plan was one of the greatest betrayals agriculture ever suffered....."

Wheat Marketing Herman Steen, executive Secretary of the recently organized National Wheat Growers Advisory Committee, states that reports that the national committee proposes to absorb the American Wheat Growers Association are without foundation. The national committee wants separate State organizations. (Phila. Ledger, Nov.7.)

Wheat Purchase by Government The New York World for November 5 says in an editorial: "President Coolidge is represented as inclined to favor a scheme of having the War Finance Corporation buy on the Government's credit 50,000,000 or more bushels of wheat and sending it to Germany or wherever there is suffering for lack of food.....This plan will be favored by the depressed American wheat-growers. Berlin and other food-rioting centers of Germany are even more emphatic in their response to the glad news. It does not detract from the plan to say that it is being considered chiefly as a method of raising the price of wheat by exporting a larger part of our surplus than Europe is now able to purchase. But it does bring out rather clearly the fact, so often denied by administration spokesmen who

were defending the policy of isolation, that the price of American wheat depends to a considerable degree on European purchasing power."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1 The Journal of Commerce for November 9 says in an editorial: "An official of one of the now rather numerous farm organizations in this country who appears to consider himself the special representative of the 'dirt farmer' takes occasion to complain to the Federal Trade Commission of the cotton reports compiled and made public by the Department of Agriculture. The earlier reports of the current year appear to have given particular dissatisfaction on the ground that they gave aid and comfort to 'bear speculators' and did serious injury to the farmer. This is, of course, not the first time that charges of such nature have been brought against the Department of Agriculture, and there is little reason to doubt that like views are shared by not a few of the people of the South. Yet a careful study of the facts shows beyond dispute that the early reports of the department have favored the producer a good deal oftener than they have the consumer. Close students of such matters, of course, know well enough that the predictions of output published by the department during the early summer months or forecasts based on the condition reports of those months are worse than useless, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that they do affect the futures market and more often than not send prices up. There is, therefore, not the slightest warrant in fact for the charge that the Government is in league with 'bear speculators.' Just complaint is to be urged against the department, however, for incompetence and for continuing to undertake year after year that which experience has proved to be impossible of attainment -- a reasonably accurate forecast of the year's production at an early date in the season. There is every ground for the belief that both producer and consumer are injured thereby....The funds and the energy now given to futile attempts to predict the future might well be expended in effort to control the boll weevil and far more vigor injected into that work than has ever been the case in the past....There is pretty widespread feeling that our Government officials have not been nearly so energetic and resourceful as they might have been in discovering and perfecting means of control of this pest. That belief appears to be fully warranted by the facts. Can not the department gain its own consent to leave useless predictions to others and devote itself to really vigorous action in controlling the weevil menace? Thus it would clearly prove its title to be considered in real truth, the friend of the farmer it has always claimed to be."

2 The Butter, Cheese & Egg Journal for October 31 says in an editorial: "In spite of the efforts made in the different States by law enforcing officials to minimize the practice of fraudulently advertising oleomargarine and other soecalled substitutes for dairy products, reports reach us from various parts of the country that much fraud is still prevalent.....In several of the States laws have been passed prohibiting the use of dairy terms and dairy

pictures in advertising these so-called substitutes. Even though such laws are not in force, it is unlawful to use dairy terms and pictures except in advertising dairy products. Practically all of the States and the Federal Government have a general law to prohibit fraudulent advertising and such a law clearly covers the case. In many States the officials do not have the means to enforce these laws. We sincerely believe that these officials should use more publicity in exposing fraudulent advertising. It doesn't cost the public officials very much money to give news to the press. There is a splendid opportunity for some of these officials to get real busy along this line."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

Nov.9: Chicago hog prices closed at $7.65 for the top and $6.90 to $7.50 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers steady at $7.75 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers steady at $3.10 to $10.75; feeder steers at $4.50 to $7.75; veal calves at $7. to $9.75; fat lambs $10.75 to $13 and feeding lambs steady at $11.50 to $13.

Potato markets steady. New York Round Whites ranged $1.65 to $1.85 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs., mostly $1.35 f.o.b. Cabbage markets weak. New York Danish type declined $5 to $8 per ton closing at $15 to $22 eastern markets, $13 to $14 f.o.b. Northern Stock sold at $14 in Chicago, $10 f.o.b. Onion markets tend lower. New York yellow varieties closed at $2.50 to $3 sacked per 100 lbs. Eastern markets. Sweet potato markets firm. Eastern Shore of Virginia yellow varieties, $3.50 to $4.25 per barrel leading markets. Apple markets steady. Midwestern Jonathans unchanged at $5. Imperials ranged $2.75 to $3.50 eastern cities.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: Philadelphia 52 1/2¢; Chicago 51 1/2¢; New York 52 1/2¢; Boston 51 1/2¢.

Average prices of grains quoted November 9: No. 2 hard winter Chicago $1.06 3/4 to $1.10 1/2; St. Louis $1.08 to $1.09; Kansas City $1.06 to $1.13. No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis $1.12 to $1.21. No.2 red winter, St. Louis $1.12 to $1.13. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.03. St. Louis $1.05 to $1.06. New corn St. Louis 78 to 79¢. No.3 white oats Chicago, 42 3/4 to 43¢; St. Louis 44 to 45¢.

Spot cotton prices down 94 points, closing at 32.22¢ per lb. New York December future contracts down 133 points, closing at 32.70¢.(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.9,	Nov.8,	Nov.9,1922
20 Industrials	91.14	90.75	97.50
20 R.R. stocks	80.28	79.92	89.50

(Wall St. Jour., Nov.10.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST November 12, 1923

Section 1.

Tax Cut Urged by Secretary of Treasury — A reduction of $323,000,000 in income taxes is proposed by Secretary Mellon in a program submitted to Representative William R. Green, Acting Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In his letter to Mr. Green, however, the Secretary declares that if Congress passes the soldiers' bonus legislation, all consideration of reducing taxes must be given up for many years, while, instead, ways must be sought for increasing revenues. The program as outlined by Mr. Mellon would give substantial relief to the smaller taxpayer, as it would reduce the normal tax rates of 4 and 8 per cent on personal incomes to 3 and 6 per cent respectively; provide for a 25 per cent reduction in tax on earned incomes as opposed to income from investments and business, a policy which this Government has up to the present refused to accept, and abolish all surtax charges against incomes of less than $10,000. He also would wipe out the so-called nuisance taxes and taxes on admissions, and repeal the telephone and telegraph tax. Another proposal by Mr. Mellon would readjust the taxes on incomes over $10,000 and reduce the maximum surtax, now 42 per cent on incomes of $200,000 and over, to 25 per cent on incomes of $100,000 and over. The latter principle of taxation is one for which Mr. Mellon has fought almost as sturdily as he has fought against bonus legislation, and he took one step further, this time, by suggesting that a reduction of the maximum surtax would not only permit capital to turn from tax-exempt securities to industry for investments, but would help the farmer in the matter of local taxes, by discouraging the issuance of more tax-exempt securities by States and municipalities. (Press, Nov.12.)

Federal Budget — Budget estimates of Federal expenditures for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 will total, approximately, $1,680,000,000, or $20,000,000 under the amount fixed by President Harding last March as adequate for paying the ordinary costs of the Government. Director Lord of the Budget Bureau virtually ended his annual task last night, and, with exception of a few minor items, the budget was complete.(Press,Nov.12.).

Livestock Marketing — A Minneapolis dispatch to the press to-day says: "A Nationwide movement to control the flow of livestock to market will be undertaken this winter by cooperative leaders representing various sections of the country. The Central Cooperative Commission Association of South St. Paul, said to be the largest farmers' selling agency in the United States, which up to this time has operated independently, has joined the National Livestock Producers' Association. Under the direction of the latter body, the several selling agencies will endeavor to control the movement of livestock so that the gluts and shortages that now upset the trade can be eliminated or curtailed."

Section 2.

Commission's Report

The Courier Journal, Ky., for November 6 says in an editorial: "President Coolidge, sincerely desirous of doing something for the relief of the wheat growers, dispatched Eugene Meyer,jr., and Frank W. Mondell to investigate conditions throughout the wheat regions of the country....They have now finished their investigation and made their report to the President. They appear to have done their work well. Their observation has been comprehensive and their conclusions are logical. Their report no doubt will commend itself to the good sense of the President.... The Courier Journal can not follow them in their faith in crop limitation, or as they express it, 'adjustment of production.' That may conform to Secretary Wallace's theory but it does not conform to actual conditions. There is no overproduction of wheat in the world to-day. But if there were President Coolidge, or the Government of the United States, could do nothing to reduce production, unless Congress embarked upon a system of tyrannical Federal regulation which the people would not submit to. The second of the Meyer-Mondell recommendations is thoroughly sound. Cooperative marketing organization will do much for wheat growers, though the mistake must not be made that it will do everything. It will enable the farmers to hold their wheat and take advantage of the most favorable times to market it. To a certain extent it will stimulate a market. It will stabilize a market, but it can not create or materially extend a market. It will enable the farmers to avoid a forced market, but it can not give them the wider market which they must have if they are to continue to grow wheat and escape the evils of a domestic overproduction. The widening of the wheat growers' market is the one signal service which the Government can do them. It can advise and encourage cooperative organization, but that, in the end, is a service which the farmers must do themselves. The Government can not limit production, but it can extend the market. And that is a service which only the Government can do the farmers. It can remove the restrictions on a foreign market which it has imposed in its tariff laws and it can build up a foreign market by promoting the peace and the restoration of economic equilibrium among foreigners if they are to sustain a market that will take our products. If the farmers will do for themselves what they can do by stabilizing their market through cooperative organization, and if the Government will do for them what it can do by widening their foreign market, there will be the best of prospects for a solution of the wheat growers' problem."

Dairy Organization

A dispatch from Pittsburgh to the press of October 10 states that important changes in the by-laws of the National Milk Producers' Federation, in annual convention there, which would admit butter and cheese organizations to the federation and materially increase its strength, are under consideration by the executive committee. Adoption of the amendment is considered probable. It is asserted inclusion of these bodies would result in more efficient dairy management, greater facility in transportation, and improvement in the quality of products at a fair standardization of prices to the consumer.

Freight Rates 1 The Pacific Rural Press for November 3 says in an editorial: "The farmer's complaint is not that he must take a loss. He objects to taking more than his share of that commodity. He can't see why a freight rate, that virtually puts a mortgage on his crop, should be allowed that one set of men may have a profit on their investment while he takes his loss. And what is true of freight rates is true of pretty much everything else. The fact is a leveling job is in order. If an attempt should be made to make permanent, in this country of ours, a condition that puts industry other than agriculture, on one level, with an opportunity to take profit when there is any such thing, while agriculture occupies another level where it must take what is handed to it--well, that situation is impossible as a permanent thing.....With a fundamental industry like agriculture on a low price level, and the rest of industry on a high price level, you have a situation freighted with potential trouble. The Secretary of Agriculture and his agents in the field have been emphasizing it. There must be some coming down of the industrial plane, or an elevation of the agricultural plane, or enough of both to put the two more nearly on a level. How to get the leveling job done is the big problem ahead of us."

2 Paul G. Rohr says in the Michigan Manufacturing and Financial Record for November 3: "Out in Iowa, the professional beatifiers of rural constituencies have set up a howl for freight reductions on farm products. Mr. Farmer is told that here lies relief and salvation. Even in Washington this dismal wail from the discontent-swept prairies seems to have found its echo, for from the White House has gone forth the plea to cut the rates on farm produce destined for export. The assumption behind all this clamor for freight reduction as a cure-all for farmer ills is that the farmer is being charged more for the services he receives from the railroad than that service warrants in value. Why not, if this is the case, go at the thing right and honestly seek to find out just what the farmer does get for his money from the roads; or whether or not the railroads are the cause of the farmer's ills and whether the proposed reductions would really effect the relief and cure that is promised so glibly....The millions of dollars involved in the equipment of stockyards costs money. The insurance of livestock costs money. The wear and tear on cattle cars costs money. The movement of empties costs money. And how many empties must move so that the movement of livestock be constant to supply our cities with meat? What is true of grain and beans and cattle is equally true of fruits and the other farm products, which, because of their perishability, must reach a quick market. Refrigerating cars are provided for such of these as need icing to keep them in prime market condition. The extra work in switching, in delays to other traffic and the extra labor involved in the actual icing are no small items of expense in rail operation. They are all part of the service given the farmer to make possible the marketing of millions of dollars worth of products which, save for the railroads, would rot in the fields or on the trees. Only recently the Detroit newspapers carried an item about thousands of bushels of fruit spoiling in the orchards up State owing to the

inaccessibility of the railroads. Rail service there would have meant dollars to the farmer, even at the present freight rates. No rail service meant a dead loss to him, an economic loss to the whole State. Not only is it the consistent policy of the railroads to do all they can in the way of service to the farmer as a shipper of his produce. They are also on the alert to facilitate for him the shipping to himself of such supplies as he needs to carry on his farming operations with greater ease and profit. This is exemplified by the rates on farm fertilizer, manure and limestone, on farm implements and supplies as compared with some of the commodities shipped to industries. Thus, to ship a carload of lathes from Detroit to Lansing costs the machine manufacturer 19½ cents per hundred pounds. Other machinery is shipped at the same rate. Manure is hauled over the same route at 9 cents per hundred; other fertilizers at 16 cents per hundred. For similar products from Detroit to Marshall the rates on lathes are 20 cents per hundred pounds, while on manure it is 8 cents; other fertilizers 16 cents. This certainly is not giving the farmer the worst of it."

Price Fixing

The Toledo Blade for November 6 says in an editorial: "Probably by the time that Congress opens, the agitation for governmental price fixing for farm products will have died to a whisper. American agriculture is fast getting upon its feet. It is giving indication of its traditional desire to run its own affairs. Yet for several months it seemed as if nothing would satisfy those who spoke for the farmers except a system by which farm prices were established at Washington or a system by which the difference between low selling prices and prices considered proper were made up by congressional appropriations. Railroad freight rates were pointed to as an instance of Government price-marking. It was argued that if the Federal authorities took care that the railroads did not starve to death they should be all the more interested in preventing the more important industry of agriculture from collapsing into bankruptcy. The fact was ignored that in fixing freight rates the Government was engaged in holding them down rather than in keeping them up and that the American farmers would never accept any such principle or policy as affecting their wares. The War Finance Corporation report to the President specifically advises against grain price fixing save as that can be done by the farmers themselves in cooperative marketing. The advice is sound. The system would add elaborate labors to a Government already become awkwardly complicated and paternal. It would fasten a new and highly costly bureau to the bureaucratic machinery which is one of the great burdens of the American people. It would, in the end, so react upon the farmers that they would be making up the deficit brought about by endeavors to profit them. An individual farmer, for example, would receive payment for grain sold beneath the standard price arrived at by Government investigators. That money would have to be made up by taxes levied upon the whole country. As the taxes of manufacturers and merchants were increased they would increase the prices of the materials they made or dealt in. The farmer's necessities would cost him more and so he would find himself putting a Government grant in his pocket that

would immediately have to be paid to those from whom he made purchases. The history of price fixing by government is one of failure and disappointment. Yet it is a policy that catches the fancy of people at some time in nearly every generation. It ranks with those questions that never get settled and cleared off the books."

Wheat Surplus

The Newark (N.J.) News for November 6 says in an editorial: "Price fixing by the Government and Government purchase of surplus wheat for dumping abroad at less than cost are rejected by the investigators, as they ought to be, on the ground that they are uneconomic and might invite reprisals....They suggest two remedies for this high taxation, one the round-about method of a constitutional amendment abolishing tax exempts, the other a reduction of the high income surtaxes, both of which ultimately would make large additional capital bear its proportionate share of governmental costs when invested in productive enterprise. Such sharing of the burden would far offset the effect on the tax rate of higher interest charges on future issue of bonds. Of the two, the latter, of course, is the more sensible and the more expeditious. The Secretary of the Treasury long has called for it, public sentiment is marshaling for it."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

Howard Kimble says in Hoard's Dairyman for November 9: "Let the Department of Agriculture be authorized and directed by act of Congress to collect sufficient data to determine the cost of production for the principal farm crops. Let this work be so conducted as to make fairly reliable figures available at harvest time, being average figures over wide representative areas. Now let the Government fix the domestic price at harvest time equal to this average cost of production plus a small increment to be later explained. Let an additional increment be added to this harvest time price at monthly or periodic intervals throughout the year. This additional increment is to be nicely adjusted by the administering board so as to call in the supply in close response to domestic demand and furnish the farmer a good inducement to finance his own distribution system as far as storage costs are concerned and at the same time discourage any gambling on futures by farmer himself or others. Let a tariff board erect such walls against imports as may be necessary to maintain this domestic price. Next let the Government guarantee the domestic price to the private exporter and float its one year bond or bonds to pay the loss occasioned by exporting the surplus on the world market. 'The Farmers' Grain Export Differential Bonds'--let these bonds be retired from the proceeds of direct taxes levied pro rata against producers' figures as collected by the assessors and covered by the original increment which has been advanced to the producers and paid by the consuming public. I have been assured by many inquiries that the Department of Agriculture is already collecting all the data necessary for the above outlined plan and that they can be timely assembled for action at harvest time by cooperating with

the county agents and farm bureau organization; that is, within reasonable limits of precision, say, 5 per cent. Many bankers have assured me that the plan, if indorsed by the United States, will immediately create such a stabilization of farm credit as would at once liberate ample funds for the necessary bond issue and the plan contains no subsidy."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Hay markets continued firm and prices advanced at several markets during the week. Good grades easily placed. Feed markets fairly firm with more activity in wheatfeeds. Linseed meal supplies heavy and exceeding demand, prices slightly easier.

Potato markets about steady. New York Round Whites closed at $1.65 to $1.80 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs. in New York, $1.35 f.o.b. Cabbage markets weak. New York Danish type declined $2 to $5 per ton, ranging $18 to $25 eastern markets. Apple markets steady. Eastern Baldwins $4 to $4.50 per barrel in New York. York Imperials $2.50 to $3.15 eastern cities, reaching $4.25 in New York.

Chicago hog prices ranged from 15 to 30¢ lower than a week ago, closing at $7.50 for the top and $6.70 to $7.30 for the bulk; beef steers steady at $7.75 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers steady at $3.10 to $10.75; veal calves 50¢ to $1 lower at $7 to $9.75; fat lambs 40 to 50¢ lower at $10.75 to $13; feeding lambs steady to 15¢ higher at $11.50 to $13, and yearlings steady to 25¢ lower at $8.25 to $11.

Stocker and feeder shipments from 12 important markets during the week ending November 2 were: Cattle and calves 143,285; hogs 16,223; sheep 231,188.

Wheat market declines sharply. December wheat closed at lowest point since September. Cash market also weak and lower. Corn advanced steadily during early part of week but market was weaker at close. Cash corn, however, made net gains of 5 to 8¢. Quoted Nov.10: No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis $1.10 to $1.19, No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.05; St. Louis $1.05, No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.11 to $1.12. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 99 3/4¢; St. Louis $1.08. New corn St. Louis 79 to 88¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 1/2¢ to 42 1/2¢; St. Louis 44 1/2 to 45¢.

Butter markets firm although trading during the week was more or less quiet. Better feeling evident, however, in part due to removal of uncertainty following release during the week of monthly cold storage report which indicated November 1 surplus of but 2,773,000 pounds over a year ago. Closing prices of 92 score butter: New York 52 1/2¢; Chicago 51 1/2¢; Philadelphia 52 1/2¢; Boston 51 1/2¢.

Cheese markets steady after prices advanced in Wisconsin Monday. Trading fairly active. Feeling that prices have touched bottom for time being.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary markets Nov.9: Twins 24¢, Single Daisies 24 1/2¢, Double Daisies 24¢, Longhorns 24 3/4¢. Square Prints 25 1/2¢.

Spot cotton prices advanced 74 points during the week, closing at 32.35¢ per lb. New York December future contracts advanced 75 points, closing at 33¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Section 1.

The President's Message — The New York Times to-day, in writing of President Coolidge's forthcoming message to Congress, says:".....Three subjects seem at this time likely to receive major consideration. They are agricultural relief, taxation and transportation. With respect to assistance to the farmers, the Chief Executive is expected by some to urge legislation to promote cooperative marketing and probably to ask creation of an agency, or authorization for an existing agency, to sell American farm products abroad. The President's tax proposals most probably will follow the outline of those announced by the Treasury Department, with such minor modifications as Republican leaders believe are advisable. In the matter of transportation the President has received much advice relative to consolidation of railroads and may urge legislation to that end. It is reasonable to expect that he will not give any measure of approval to the proposal that Congress by its own action reduce freight rates on farm products, as the Interstate Commerce Commission has instituted an inquiry to determine whether such rates can be lowered....."

Tax Reduction — In an editorial on Secretary Mellon's tax reduction program, The New York Times to-day says:"....Languid critics may say that there is nothing inspiring in humdrum projects to enforce governmental economy and lighten the burdens of taxation. But they can say this only if they lack the imagination to perceive what the Mellon proposal actually means. It would lighten the demands upon millions of purses hard to fill. It would not only do away with oppressive taxes. It would lower the cost of living. It would release capital for productive industry and enterprise of all kinds. This would result in the fuller employment of labor, the multiplying of goods in common consumption, and probably would bring about a period of great and legitimate expansion of industry and commerce never surpassed in the United States."

Grain Exports — Grain exports from the United States last week were 1,960,000 bushels, compared with 2,147,000 bushels the week before. The Commerce Department November 12 gave the following comparisons between exports of last week and those of the previous week. Barley, 20,000 bushels, against 305,000; corn, 79,000 bushels, against 95,000; oats, 131,000, against 64,000; rye, 86,000, against 109,000; wheat, 1,380,000 against 1,574,000; flour, 359,400 barrels, against 349.900 barrels. Canadian grain shipped from United States ports last week amounted to 1,679,000 bushels, against 1,360,000 bushels the previous week. (Press, Nov.13.)

Prices — Last week prices averaged 154 per cent of the prewar level. The purchasing power of the dollar was 64 and 8-10 prewar cents, according to Irving Fisher, Yale economist.(Press, Nov.13.)

Section 2.

Commission's Report 1 A. R. Marsh, in his review of the Federal Commission's report, in the Economic World for November 10, says of the "orderly marketing" section: "It is, we think, a fair criticism of the discussion of the merits of this system in the report that on the one hand the specific and concrete advantages expected to be derived from it are very vaguely and somewhat unconvincingly set forth, while on the other hand there is obviously either bias or lack of sound economic knowledge in the treatment of the existing system of marketing wheat. What the wheat farmers want, and the only thing they really want, is a higher domestic price level for wheat year in and year out. While it may readily be conceded that the so-called 'orderly marketing' of wheat through strong cooperative associations of American wheat growers might tend to prevent the minor fluctuations of price the report wholly fails to make it clear how the system would bring about the permanently higher price level for wheat, irrespective of the supply produced, which is the objective of the farmers. Nor from this standpoint is the report convincing in its criticisms of the present machinery for marketing wheat. The truth is, of course, that there is but one practicable method by which a permanently higher price level for wheat within the United States may be obtained, namely, by reducing the domestic production of wheat until the country becomes an importing instead of an exporting country. Then the tariff on wheat would immediately come into play for the entire domestic supply. Unless our wheat production is so reduced, the most that can be accomplished by the 'orderly marketing' of cooperative associations is to keep the day-to-day price of wheat a little more steady."

2 The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for November 7 says in an editorial: "It looks as if Messrs. Meyer and Mondell, who were designated by the President to investigate the wheat situation and submit a remedy for it, have simply 'passed the buck' to Congress... The wheat farmer may as well give up all hope of being cured by political doctors and apply the usual home remedies to his trouble."

Cotton The Annalist for November 12 says in its review of the department's report on the cotton crop: ".....This very great decrease in the annual production of cotton in the United States would be much less disconcerting than it actually is if it could be explained upon grounds of a sweeping change in the agricultural economy of the Southern States involving a large absolute and proportional decrease in the acreage devoted to cotton in those States and a corresponding increase in the acreage devoted to other crops. No such change has occurred, however. It is true that, according to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, the average number of acres planted annually to cotton in the period 1911-1914 was about 3 per cent greater than the average number of acres so planted in the period 1920-1923--the precise figures being for the prewar years 36,585,000 acres and for the postwar years 35,343,000 acres. On the other hand, in no one of the years from 1911 to 1914 did the cotton acreage in the United States equal the 38,287,000 acres estimated to have been devoted to cotton in 1923--though in

1911 the yield was 15,692,000 bales and in 1914 it was 16,134,000 bales, while in 1923 it now promises to be little if at all above 10,000,000 bales. The contrast between these prewar and postwar figures is unquestionably most impressive, and it is well-nigh impossible to avoid drawing the conclusion from them that a profound alteration for the worse has occurred in the conditions of cotton production in this country in the course of the past decade.

Cotton Situation in England

F. C. Chappell, writing on "The Cotton Position in England," in The Annalist for November 12 says: "I have mentioned the well-known fact that Britain is mainly dependent on America for her supply of raw cotton, and that consequently our second greatest industry is always more or less at the mercy of circumstances over which we have little or no control. For nearly a quarter of a century a British corporation has been trying to solve the problem of an empire-grown supply of raw cotton for Lancashire's needs. Of course the empire contains immense areas where cotton growing is practicable; but it is not enough to grow it; it must be done on a commercial basis, of a regular supply at a reasonable price, and always up to a regular standard of quality. There are two vital conditions required if even moderate success is to be obtained; namely, cheap and ample labor and good transport facilities. So long as prices keep fairly good it is possible to employ white labor, but not when prices slump. Of the latter danger there seems no reasonable likelihood for many years to come. It is essential, as already stated, that the supply of cotton shall be regular, and it is agreed that that can best be obtained by cultivation through native labor....It is admitted by the best authorities in Lancashire that England can not expect ever to hold again the virtual monopoly of manufacturing cotton goods which she for a brief period enjoyed through her enterprise in the development of steam machinery. The very best textile machinery is available for manufacturers all over the world. For the last few years British makers of such plants have been working day and night on the rush of orders from foreign lands, especially from the Far East and from French mill owners, to replace the machinery destroyed by the Germans. To give an idea of the vast business done by British textile machinists I may say that in 1913 our total exports of this class of machinery weighed fully 178,000 tons, valued at over 8,000,000 pounds. In 1921 the quantity exported was down to 157,000 tons, but the value had risen to 25,000,000 pounds. The figures for 1922 are 155,000 tons, valued at 21,000,000 pounds. The enormous increase in value shows that high prices have not deterred foreign buyers from placing their orders. The British East Indies have been the heaviest purchasers, having taken more than one-third of our total exports of textile machinery. Lancashire mill owners are not at all dismayed by these facts, indicating immensely greater competition in the future. They are confident that under fair conditions they can always beat their competitors, particularly in the better grades of goods. Besides, East Indian labor is expensive and wasteful, although nominally cheap. Further, it must be remembered that many of the East Indian, Chinese and Japanese mills, with those of

France, have all been refitted with machinery at enormous expense when prices were at their highest. The owners will find a difficulty in getting an adequate return on their outlay. Anyway, it must largely add to the total cost of production and consequently handicap them in the world markets."

Farm Relief Plans The Northwestern Miller for November 7 says in an editorial: "When the various doctors called in by a patient and his friends can agree neither on a diagnosis of the disease nor upon any effective form of remedy, it is about time for the patient himself to take matters into his own hands and get well in spite of all his advisors. This is the approximate state of the wheat grower at the present time....It can not be too often, or too strongly, insisted that emergency expedients always and inevitably bring a reaction. The wheat grower's welfare is essential to American prosperity, not to-day or tomorrow only, but for generations to come. Absolutely nothing that can be done through political jugglery will accomplish a particle of lasting good. The farmer can cure himself by one means, and one only; more and better wheat per acre. This involves a far greater diversification of farming in the wheat raising states, which, in turn, will automatically reduce the wheat acreage. When the ten-bushel acre is a thing of the past, the wheat farmer will no longer complain of hard times."

Fruit Standardization Florida Times-Union for November 8 says in an editorial: "Standardization is a great aid to the orderly marketing of any product of farm or orchard. Its effect upon the producer is to make him more careful of his pack that it may be uniform throughout, not presenting the best and most showy specimens where they may first meet the eye and filling up with the run of the field or grove. It induces him to cull more carefully, avoiding anything that may lower the grade of his shipment. It should make him ambitious to raise the best quality of fruit or vegetable in order that he may sell as many crates or boxes of his product as possible at the highest prices of the market.....It gives the honest receiver confidence in the shipment to see that it has been judged by competent authorities and its exact status and condition when shipped certified to. If his trade calls for the best to be had he would doubtless demand 'U.S. No.1's'. If his trade is not so particular he may order 'U.S.No.2's', or even 'U.S.No.3's'. Or he may willingly receive any and all grades, confident that he may have customers of all sorts of tastes. Thus the establishing of official grades serves to stabilize the markets....Even if not final, except for this season, yet the establishment of these grades and the Government service in connection with it will be of great service to citrus growers, beyond doubt, whether they sell their fruit cooperatively or independently."

Production Cost The Field (London) for October 25, in an editorial on fruit farming and garden produce marketing in Britain, says: "The extension of fruit farming in Britain has been again and again urged by those who are acquainted with the value of fruit as food and the suitability of our soil and conditions for its production. The

advice would be sound if those who grow fruit were able to market it at a profit. Under present conditions, however, the producer gets too little for his fruit and the consumer gets too little fruit for his money. This is equally true with respect to vegetables. Growers are known to prefer to let the fruit rot on the trees and to dig in the vegetables as manure rather than accept the prices offered by dealers. There ought to be a remedy for this state of things."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Northwestern Miller for November 7 says in an editorial:

1 "The recent seizure in St. Louis of a car of flour by inspectors of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture on the grounds of its containing excessive moisture and being improperly marked, not only calls to mind the trouble millers and buyers alike had on the Pacific Coast some time ago as a result of similar activity on the part of the Government, but brings out the danger of a situation of which the Millers' National Federation has been aware for some time and to which it has given considerable attention,--the different methods employed in determining the moisture content of flour....Whether or not the flour recently seized in St. Louis, partly because it contained excessive moisture, was tested by the vacuum method is beside this discussion, except that it calls attention to a danger that actually exists to both millers and buyers. The miller is not the only one to suffer when a car of his flour is attached by the Government, for in most instances the buyer has already paid for the flour, and when an attachment is served on the same he is denied the use of it and frequently a considerable length of time expires before the difficulty is adjusted and the flour released to the buyer. It is, therefore, to the interests of both the miller and buyer to watch this situation closely and see that an injustice, no doubt unintentionally, is not done by the Government."

2 The Wall Street Journal for November 10 says in an editorial: "In the recent past a careful canvass was made of the cotton centers of the South, to call the attention of possible subscribers to this newspaper to the character of the cotton news in its columns and the helpful discussion of it on its editorial page. The result has been an addition of many hundreds of subscribers and a notable extension of its already growing influence in the cotton-producing areas, where the guessing of the Department of Agriculture on the one hand and the credit-destroying agitation of the demagogue on the other have become utterly discredited....For the country districts of the United States and for many of the industrial centers of the Middle West, Wall Street has served the politician as a sort of moral umbrella.....It knows the farmer's business and his problems better than the Department of Agriculture, because it can not afford to deceive itself. It has yet to be shown that it has ever within modern memory committed the inconceivable folly of deceiving the farmer about himself."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.12: Potato markets steady. New York Round Whites ranged $1.65 to $1.90 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs., $1.35 to $1.45 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites $1.35 to $1.50 eastern cities, $1 to $1.15 in Chicago, 90 to 95¢ f.o.b. Cabbage markets dull and weak. New York Danish type down $2 to $6 closing at $15 to $23 bulk per ton, eastern cities, $13 to $15 f.o.b. Northern stock $18 to $20 in Cincinnati and Kansas City, $10 to $12 f.o.b. Onion markets steady. Apple markets steady. Eastern York Imperials $2.75 to $3.50 per barrel. Northwestern Extra fancy Jonathans $1.85 to $2.25 per box leading markets.

Chicago hog market closed at $7.50 for the top and $6.60 to $7.30 for the bulk. Beef steers closed at $7.75 to $11.50; butcher cows and heifers steady at $3.10 to $10.75; feeder steers steady at $4.50 to $7.75; veal calves $7. to $9.50, and fat lambs steady at $11 to $13.25.

Quoted average grain prices Nov.12 - No.1 dark northern wheat Minneapolis $1.10 to $1.20, No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.04 1/2 to $1.05; No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.13; No.2 yellow corn Chicago 98 to $1, St. Louis $1.08; new corn St. Louis 80 to 88¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41 1/4 to 42 3/4¢; St. Louis 44 1/2 to 45¢.

Closing prices, 92 score butter:- New York 52 1/2¢; Boston 51 1/2¢.

Spot cotton up 57 points, closing at 32.92¢ per lb. New York December future contracts up 76 points, closing at 33.76¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.12,	Nov.10,	Nov.12,1922
20 Industrials	91.08	91.39	95.37
20 R.R. stocks	80.50	80.58	87.53

(Wall St. Jour., November 13.)

Section 1.

Wheat Acreage

A Chicago dispatch to the New York Times to-day says: "Gradual reduction in the wheat acreage of the United States from 62,000,000, as at present, to 50,000,000 should be brought about as a major step in the solution of the wheat production problem is the decision of the Production Committee of the Wheat Council of the United States, according to an announcement by President Sydney Anderson. The lower acreage is sufficient to meet domestic requirements, and should be brought about as soon as alternative crops can be introduced, the announcement said. At the same time the Production Committee decided that steps should be taken to establish a permanently broadened domestic market for wheat, which, it holds, is an essential part of the plan for stabilization of the business of wheat growing. 'The committee is confining its consideration to the development of a long-time program and policy of wheat production in this country and the economic measures necessary to carry out that policy,' the announcement from Mr. Anderson said, adding that 'the committee's report will not purport to deal with the immediate situation confronting the wheat farmer or with political measures to remedy that situation.'"

Fruit Sold in Transit

The Philadelphia Ledger to-day says: "Two corporations are selling Pacific Coast fruits and produce in Philadelphia by auction conducted by telegraph over leased wires while the goods are in transit. The National Auction Company, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, and the F.O.B.Auction Company, Inc., with headquarters in Chicago, each has offices in the Fruit Trade Building, and auctioning begins at 2 P.M. daily. In this new service Philadelphia is linked with Boston, New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Chicago."

Soil Bacteria Sales

An Atlanta dispatch to the press to-day states that Georgia farmers are beginning to appreciate the value of bacteria for soil inoculation as shown by the fact that sales of crop bacteria by the State Department of Agriculture in October this year were greater than for the entire season in 1922. Sufficient soil bacteria of different sorts were sold in October to inoculate 2,500 acres, and sales continue to increase. The department sells soil bacteria to farmers at a cost of about 30 cents per acre, as compared with an average commercial price of $1.50.

Forestry Funds

Increased appropriations for the Appalachian Forest Reserve, which covers portions of Eastern States, running from Maine and New Hampshire to Virginia and the Carolinas, were urged by Senators Keyes and Moses, of New Hampshire, in a conference November 13 with President Coolidge. The Budget Bureau is understood to have decided upon an estimate of $450,000, the same amount as was provided for the current year. Forestry associations are urging an increase to $2,000,000. (Press, Nov.14.)

Section 2.

Agricultural Commission's Report

In its review of the report of the Federal agricultural commission, Commercial West for November 10 says: ".....One of the first conclusions of this investigation was the necessity of adjusting the production of wheat in this country so as to avoid raising of a large surplus for export. Another important point brought out in the report is the impossibility of price fixing, or even purchase by the Federal Government of much of the surplus wheat, without getting into more serious difficulties than are now worrying the growers of wheat. For the Government to purchase wheat here and at a higher price than the market and then sell it in the foreign countries in order to help out the wheat farmer, would be to do violence to our own anti-dumping laws incorporated in our tariff act. This report warns of the danger of foreign countries meeting such a procedure with retaliating measures that would more than offset any benefit to the wheat farmers and might even seriously effect the export of other agricultural products. A valuable section in this report is that calling attention to the fact that European countries, which ordinarily buy heavily of both cash wheat and wheat futures about this season of the year, are only buying from hand to mouth and this in itself is a depressing factor in world wheat prices and of course affects the American markets. Various European nations are supplying more of their needs in wheat and some of them are getting along with less wheat, while most of these countries are handicapped by depreciated currency in making purchases of American or Canadian wheat."

Agricultural Situation

The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for November 10 says in an editorial: "For a century or more the theory was generally accepted that the country was prosperous when, and only when, agriculture was prosperous and for this reason it has been difficult to understand why it was that the commercial and industrial sections should enjoy all kinds of prosperity during 1921, '22 and '23 while farmers were complaining of hard times.....In seeking a solution for the anomalous condition the Guarantee Trust Company of New York has come to the conclusion that the mistake has been in regarding farmers as a class or group when, as a matter of fact, farming has been highly specialized under modern conditions. Farmers can no longer be considered as a distinct group. They vary in their activities fully as much as commercial men or manufacturers.....As a matter of fact, there is probably less correspondence between the relative positions of agricultural groups than between those of industrial groups. Farming is so regionalized, and the different farm products are subject to such diverse market conditions, that a given set of factors may react very differently upon different sections....Industry in general and manufacturing in particular (except along war supply lines) were almost paralyzed by the war while the production of food was greatly stimulated. At present it seems that industry and manufactures are feverishly trying to catch up while agriculture is slowly and painfully adjusting itself to normal conditions. The old rule that no section of our country and no particular line of business can long enjoy prosperity at the

[illegible] other [illegible] or other lines of industry still holds good, but after a war or any other great calamity the readjustment is very often both tedious and uncomfortable."

Agriculture

The New York Journal of Commerce for November 10 says in an editorial: "In view of the many complaints that have been coming from agricultural districts of late it is well that the country study with some care the estimates of production of the principal crops issued by the Department of Agriculture on Thursday....The aggregate production of our farms is placed on a par with the high average of the past five years, and practically as large as last year, while prices are stated to be 21.2 per cent above those this time last year and only 23.8 per cent below the average of the past five years, which include, of course, the war and early postwar periods of greatest inflation....What, in view of these facts, is to be said of the current agitation in political circles for the alleged benefit of the farmer? First, the assumption that appears to prevail in Washington that the farmer is the only, or, at all events, the most severe, sufferer in all the land, and that drastic measures are urgently necessary to aid him at the expense of the rest of the community is sheer political buncombe of the worst kind. Second, the notion that the farmer could be placed in a sounder and permanently more prosperous condition by means which would at the same time injure other elements in the population is thoroughly false and very dangerous to the country at large. Suppose that reason were injected into our tariff arrangements, that immigration restrictions were made just and wise and that other steps were taken to bring the level of our industrial costs and prices fairly in keeping with world conditions and our foreign trade thus fostered. Suppose, in addition, a sound system of rural credits were instituted. In the circumstances that would then prevail, how many of the farmer's ills would continue to exist? Only those which his own past mistakes had brought upon him and which he must work out for himself."

Cooperative Marketing

The Iowa Homestead for November 8 says in an editorial: "Several great points of difference have developed between Mr. Sapiro and the men who have been active in cooperative marketing movements in Iowa. The latter favor the use of existing cooperatives as an essential factor in the formation of larger ones. Mr. Sapiro would have them become merely receiving or storage agencies. Iowa leaders do not favor reliance upon warehouse receipts alone as a method of finance, for with this as the sole resource, the marketing organization is entirely at the mercy of credit conditions, and is placed under the thumb of the same interests which brought about the deflation policy of 1920, in my opinion. In all of his addresses Mr. Sapiro took the attitude that the business of marketing of farm products was something entirely too complicated to be trusted to the farmers themselves. His marketing plan, in itself, is not the important issue involved in this controversy, as I see it. His idea of uniting producers of wheat and other products into great cooperative units, each

handling the sales of their own commodity, may be a splendid one. But any plan of making these marketing units dependent upon the good graces of Wall Street for their existence, and of compelling farmers who enter into them to sign contracts enforcible by injunction and other methods of compulsion, appears to me extremely dangerous. Controlled absolutely by men whose chief interest is in agriculture, such cooperative units might prove wonderfully valuable. Controlled by men whose chief interests are other than agricultural, they might easily prove to be merely another means of keeping agriculture as a bond servant. I believe that Iowa farm bureau leaders who have refused to sanction Mr. Sapiro's plans are right. I agree with Governor Kendall in his statement that Mr. Sapiro's criticisms of Iowa marketing laws are not sound,.... Business as a whole should cooperate in every way in establishing better marketing facilities for agriculture. In that direction is the greatest promise of prosperity for all. But there can be no permanent benefit to agriculture through alleged cooperatives which make no real change in the present economic system, and will still leave the farmers helpless to protect themselves, as they were helpless in the deflation period which followed the war."

Fertilizer Imports Imports of fertilizer into this country during the first nnine months of this year had a 64 per cent gain in value and 46 per cent increase in quantity over the corresponding period last year, according to the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce. For the January-September, 1923, period there were 1,391,876 tons imported, valued at $49,182,052, compared with 950,620 tons, worth $29,837,353 in the same time last year, when, however, due to the change in tabulating the figures, only twenty-one days were included in September. The quantity of nitrogenous fertilizer imported during the period in question more than doubled, the amount being 838,112 tons, worth $39,173,582. The value of sodium nitrate imports, the most important of this kind of fertilizer, amounted to $34,023,500 for 713,986 tons.(Press, Nov.12.)

Foreign Trade Trade Record of the New York National City Bank for November 12 says: "September trade of the United States with Europe and with the world as a whole shows gratifying gains and this is especially true in the figures of our commerce with Europe. The September imports from that continent exceed by over $4,000,000 those of the same month of last year, and the exports thereto are $37,000,000 in excess of those of September, 1922. The imports from that continent show an increase of about 5% in dollar value and the exports thereto are 22% greater than those of September of the preceding year. Merchandise sent to that grand division in September form 53% of the total exports as against 52.6% in September of last year and 50% in the twelve months ending with September, 1923."

Tariff on Wheat

The New York World for November 11 says in an editorial: "Introduced as the 'biggest wheat-grower in the world,' Thomas D. Campbell of Montana tells President Coolidge that what wheat needs is not Government price fixing or buying up of surplus production but more tariff protection. He should first explain what has become of the 30-cents-a-bushel protection given by the present Tariff Act.....If there was any price-lifting virtue in the 30-cent tariff, wheat after September 22 a year ago should have soon gone to $1.20 or so in price. But it didn't. The December option at Chicago after a month or more was up only to $1.14 and is now down around $1.05 again on a crop 74,500,000 bushels smaller than last year's. And all the intervening time the wheat-growing sections have been in an uproar over falling wheat prices. If that 30 cents more a bushel presented to the wheat growers by the Fordney-McCumber tariff ever reached them even in small part they do not know it. They have never met with it. What became of it? The 'biggest wheat-grower in the world' talks as if he had got it all on the whole American crop and is now out for more. What is his explanation?"

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

Newark Evening News for November 9 says in an editorial: "Painful experience in the last few years has made it proverbial that the Government is a miserable prognosticator on crops, particularly cotton. Since cotton is our largest export crop, and an over or under estimate on production by the Government tends sharply to affect the price, both here and abroad, it is extremely unfortunate that Government figures should be the means either of bulling or of bearing the price unduly....If the Government is going to continue in the cotton reporting business, nobody expects it to be absolutely exact as to acreage planted to cotton, acreage abandoned or the devastation wrought by the boll weevil. But it ought to be near enough to the truth so that there shall not be discrepancies ranging up to more than ten per cent between Government figures and facts as ultimately developed. All the more is this the case now that the new intermediate credit banks are playing into the hands of the cotton holders, causing them to try to stampede prices upward. Overestimates a month ago by the Government of the cotton yield caused some spinners to stay out of the market in the expectation of lower prices, whereas they now are faced with mounting costs. They suffer for the Government's mistake and are placed at distinct disadvantage in comparison with those who discounted Government figures and bought when the buying was good. The point is that Government figures ought not to require discounting. There never will be a time when the Government cotton report will not have its effect upon the market. But the effect it produces should be one warranted strictly by economic conditions.... What is needed is better reporting or else no reporting at all by the Government. Better leave it to private bureaus, which if they go wrong, can be made to buck up a thousand times better than our evergrowing Washington bureaucracy."

Section 4.

Farm Products

Nov.13: Eastern potatoes, New York and Pennsylvania Round Whites sold at $1.65 to $1.90 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs. eastern markets. Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios 90¢ to $1 in Chicago and Kansas City; 60 to 65¢ f.o.b. Eastern Shore of Virginia sweet potatoes, yellow varieties, closed at $3.50 to $4.50 per bbl. consuming centers. Eastern and Northern cabbage, Danish type $16 to $23 bulk per ton leading markets; $13 to $15 f.o.b. Rochester, N.Y. Eastern and midwestern onions, yellow varieties, ranged $2.50 to $3 sacked per 100 lbs. consuming centers. Stayman Winesaps $4.25 to $4.50 per bbl. in Philadelphia. York Imperials $3 to $3.75 leading eastern markets.

Closing prices at Chicago livestock markets: Hogs, top $7.30; bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.10; medium and good beef steers $7.75 to $11.50; butcher cows and heifers $3.10 to $10.75; feeder steers $4.50 to $7.75; light and medium weight veal calves $7 to $9.25; fat lambs $11.25 to $13.50; feeding lambs $11.50 to $13.10; yearlings $8.50 to $11.50; fat ewes $4 to $7.

Average cash grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis $1.10 1/2 to $1.19 1/2; No.2 hard winter wheat Chicago $1.05; No.2 red winter wheat St. Louis $1.10 to $1.12; No.2 yellow corn Chicago 97¢ to $1; St. Louis $1.07; new corn St. Louis 73 to 90¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41 3/4 to 43¢; St. Louis 44 1/2 to 45¢.

Spot cotton prices declined 44 points, closing at 32.48¢ per lb.; New York December future contracts declined 56 points, closing at 33.20¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.13,	Nov.12,	Nov.13,1922
20 Industrials	90.75	91.08	96.81
20 R.R. stocks	81.20	80.50	85.85

(Wall St. Jour., Nov.14.)

Section 1.

Secretary Wallace Outlines Proposed Plan for Grain Surplus

The Associated Press reports from Chicago to-day: "An agricultural export commission, designed to restore farm purchasing power by withdrawing exportable surpluses from the domestic markets, is receiving the very careful consideration of the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Henry C. Wallace said November 14 in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce. While the proposal 'is not put forward as a policy of the administration,' the Secretary said, it has the support and approval of many officials who are in position to influence legislation on the program. The commission, it was explained, would buy exportable products at the American price and dispose of them in the world market, charging back the losses to the producers on the following crop. Declaring that the present depression in agriculture, particularly in the wheat belt, is due to the disparity in price levels between farm products and the things the farmer buys, Mr. Wallace explained that the export commission plan would aim only 'at the restoration of the farmer's purchasing power to that of the prewar period.'....."

Wheat Tariff Inquiry

The Tariff Commission has decided to investigate the import duties on wheat. A thorough study of the whole question of wheat rates, it was announced November 14, has been ordered and a preliminary hearing will be held Nov.26. The commission's machinery is to be set in motion in advance of the initial public hearing, a committee of its agricultural experts and of representatives of the Department of Agriculture beginning immediately the assembling of information as to whether the present tariff duty of 30 cents a bushel is adequate to protect the interests of the producers in this country. (Press, Nov.15.)

The President on Farm Problem

A Louisville, Ky., dispatch to the press to-day says: "President Coolidge has been gratified to learn that there is 'really very little of demand for extreme, unsound and uneconomic procedures' in dealing with the present agricultural situation, he informed Robert W. Bingham, chairman of the executive committee of the National Council of Cooperative Marketing Associations in the United States, in a letter made public at Louisville last night. The President's letter was in answer to a telegram sent to the White House by Mr. Bingham in which he informed the Chief Executive he was directed by the committee of which he is chairman to express to President Coolidge the gratitude of the cooperative council for his support of commodity cooperative marketing in general....."

Cotton Consumption

Cotton consumed during October totaled 541,825 bales of lint and 57,128 of linters, compared with 483,852 of lint and 49,587 of linters in September this year and 533,744 of lint and 62,635 of linters in October last year, the Census Bureau announced November 14.(Press,Nov.15)

Section 2.

Agricultural Commission's Report

Denver Record Stockman for November 6 says in an editorial: "Here in the West, the five thousand word report of Messrs. Eugene Meyer, jr., and Frank Mondell, special marketing envoys of the President, on the wheat situation, will cause scarcely more tha a ripple of interest though it be true that the wheat growing farme on these uplands is as much concerned about his losses as his brother in the East. Even that farmer, however, is turning cornwards. The West is diversifying -- plugging along in a stolid way that is going to land it pretty near in the situation of becoming an object lesson to the rest of the country. John Clay has become impressed with the changes. He sees thrift and industry working toward a more contented, prosperous people. He says:....'Eastward from where I write on the big flats that lie betwixt the classic Chugwater Valley and the breaks of Goshen's Hole wheat is rapidly being dethroned and corn takes its place. Last night at a bank meeting unconsciously the ranchman with the cornfield and the hogs took premier place. Long before the yell of the wheat grower reached the ears of those dry farmers and their neighbors on rich irrigated lands they began experimenting, diversifying and above all working 300 days a year instead of talking politics at corner groceries, and I see, as a result, a more contented, prosperous people. I have no fault to find with those wheat discussions -- some earnest, others semi-political. We have overproduction of this grain, the result mainly of changed world conditions. Our western farmers are meeting the issue as above. It is a silent evolution that you can only appreciate as you ride over the country and see what is happening on field and farm, in faraway valleys and on rich mesa lands.'"

Agricultural Education

The Southern Ruralist for November 15 says: "The colleges have often been criticized for not sending more graduates back to the farm. At first glance this would seem a just criticism, but the fact is that few boys who graduate at any of our agricultural colleges have any farm to go back to, other than those of their fathers, and they are pretty well manned already. Not having any farms to go back to, nor any money to buy farms with, these graduates must of necessity engage in some other enterprise, or some allied industry at least until they can get on their feet financially. As a matter of fact, it is quite as profitable to the people, of Mississippi, for instance, to have its trained men engage in leadership work as to have them go back on individual farms. On an individual farm a man can do much to influence agriculture, but without the assistance of others in leadership places he can not exercise that wider and larger leadership the whole State so much needs. More than that, it is valuable to have country raised and agriculturally trained leaders sitting in the seats of judges and business executives. We know of no greater blessing that could come to agriculture than to have all of our men in high places reared on the farm and then trained agriculturally. It is absolutely true that a man can not get away from his training, even if he

wished to do it....If our people at the heads of the railroads and in charge of our great banking institutions and great industries were first country raised and then agriculturally trained, agriculture--the Nation's chief industry--would get sympathy and find interest where sympathy and interest are so much needed in these days when agriculture is struggling to get permanently on its feet. However, the best and biggest and altogether the best farmer we know is one of these 2,001 trained men. The best seed breeder we know is also a college man. And the best dairyman and breeder is in that class. The man on the farm within the last eight or ten years has come to be counted among the Nation's assets. This is due in a very large way to the leadership our agricultural colleges have turned out."

Electric Power on Farms

1 The American farm is now in the same position respecting the use of electricity as that in which manufacturing found itself some twenty years ago, according to the North Carolina Geological Survey, which points out that two decades of hydro-electric power have converted industry in general to the belief that, whenever obtainable, it is essential to economic operation. The principle is admitted, says the Survey, but the information and details of its application to farming are very largely lacking. Just as the manufacturer worked out a system to meet the necessities of his case, so agriculture, it is declared, will have to adapt itself to the utilization of electric power brought to the farm.(N.Y.Times,Nov.14.)

2 Thomas R. Campbell, of Hardin, Mont., is quoted in The San Francisco Examiner for November 9 as saying: "There is need to-day for 1,000,000 skilled mechanical gasoline engineers on the farm. There are millions of acres of land such as I have that anyone can do the same thing on. The big problem is to lower costs, to produce more, to sell cheaper, to feed better. Farming is 95 per cent a mechanical problem and 5 per cent an agricultural one. Frankly, we can produce wheat so cheaply with modern machinery that we personally do not fear European competition and cheap labor."

Meat Packers

The National Provisioner for November 10 says in an editorial: "The Government's inquiry into the consolidation of two of the great packing firms, through the purchase of Morris & Company by the Armour interests, raises the question within the industry itself, 'Is it possible for such a consolidation to so control the live market and trade channels as to injure smaller operators?' Readjustment after the unusual demands of the war finds the packing industry settling into three distinct channels--those operators who do a national and an international business, those doing a sectional business, and those engaged in a strictly local business.....Competition for the so-called national packer is no longer confined to that emanating from other national packers; he is equally beset by the activities of sectional and local packers. Meeting competition is the thing that is keeping national, regional and local packers awake at night and constantly sharpening the wits of each. 'Control of the industry' by any one class is an echo of the past."

Pig Clubs

The American Swineherd for November says in an editorial: "The adverse criticism of the judging done at our state and national shows may be more or less justified. But the inferior work among the bigger breeders in the larger shows is not nearly so unfair nor so permanently injurious to the breeding interests as the tragic performances of some judges in the newer and smaller shows of the counties and the pig club exhibits. In many instances the impressions received by the embryo-breeder members of the pig clubs are only those of gamble and doubt, there being no definite guide that serves to improve their ideals or direct their efforts...It is true that the enthusiasm of the pig club boys and girls brings a wholesome interest into the improvement of livestock by these youngsters, but it is highly questionable in benefit if the judging done fails to guide them into proper channels of appreciation of breed standards. In some instances club shows are held in which no pig of the entire exhibit stands out as a worthwhile model for future work. Yet the winners are praised, their owners lauded and oftentimes the pig club pigs are sold to the friendly neighbors on the basis of sentiment. How very much more constructive would the work become if the young exhibitors were frankly told of the shortcomings of their entries and of the mistakes they had made in mating, feeding and showing them. Then follow this up with effort to secure sufficient financial aid to get proper stock for them to base their club work upon; and finally provide capable judges at their shows. The worthy pigs could then be sold upon their merits, the culls sent for pork, and the wholesome respect and support of the breeders would be voluntary and sincere. There need be nothing lost from club spirit, nor enthusiasm for better stock, among the coming generation, now the personnel of the clubs of the country. On the other hand there will be the virtue of the priceless satisfaction of the true value in work done and a well founded confidence in the breeding business and in the future possibilities of the work. It is a fact that far too many 'schoolboy' judges are provided for our pig club shows, young men who are neither sure of breed standards nor of their confidence in themselves. Neither are they awake to the responsibility that rests upon them. In practically every good hog county there is at least one breeder who would willingly give his time and constructive thought to the judging of the club pigs--either gratuitously or for mere pittance. Let us have, for our pig clubs, better judges; therefore better standards for club work; therefore better returns for club members; and finally advancement of the breed, now, and in the future."

Roads and Trucks

A Worcester dispatch to the press of November 12 says: "Industrial and mercantile concerns depending upon motortrucks, may find such transportation service denied to them on Sundays and holidays, if the bill which Representative Moyse, of Waltham, will present to the incoming Legislature is made law. The bill provides that all trucks be excluded from the highways on Sundays and holidays, so that all lines of travel may be used exclusively by pleasure cars."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

1 In a review of recent criticism of the Packers and Stockyards Administration, National Livestock Reporter for November 12 says: "Evidently all of this chatter is passing over the head of Secretary Wallace. He is going right ahead in the administration of the law 'in a constructive manner with the least possible interference to business.' There is every reason to feel that he and Mr. Morrill are ready to place their records before the court of public opinion. Those who would condemn Wallace and his administration of the Packers and Stockyards act are ready to base their conclusions on their own political ambitions. They have yet to hear the voice from the farm. When this comes perhaps they may not be so eager to rush into court with their plea....."

2 The Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram for November 8 says in an editorial: "Will some one who knows please write a communication to the Telegram and set forth the advantages and benefits to the farming industry to be gained by the 'intention' reports recently inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture. These 'intention' reports are figures gotten up by the department on the 'intention' of farmers to breed so many sows, or cows, or ewes, or put so many steers or swine on feed, or plant so much corn or wheat or barley or rye or oats. We must agree, all of us, that the Department of Agriculture is trying to do valiant service for the farming industry, and that the 'intention' reports are only one manifestation of the attempt to round up all possible expediencies and coordinate them to the general uplift of agriculture....Isn't it futile and rather dangerous for the Government to try to change the program that has worked so admirably. Let the farmer proceed as before. He's all right. Nevertheless, the Telegram will be glad to give space to anybody who can show that 'intention' reports are advantageous."

3 The Cotton & Cotton Oil News for November 12 says in an editorial: "We have no confidence in the Bureau of Agriculture's report on either the size of the crop or the abandonment of acreage. We think the crop of actual gin run bales will be between 10,250,000 and 10,500,000. Our contention that there never was over 7 or 8 per cent increase in acreage and 2 per cent abandonment, has been amply sustained. We think it quite pertinent to ask why the bureau did not give the cotton world the benefit of the reduction in acreage on October 1, when it made the inexcusable bull of guessing the crop half-million bales too high?"

MEETINGS

A meeting of the Library staff of the Department will be held this afternoon, promptly at 4:30, in the Reference Room of the main Library. Miss Barnett will continue her talk on her European trip .

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.14: Chicago hog prices closed at $7.30 for the top and $6.40 to $7 for the bulk. Medium and good grade beef steers $7.75 to $11.50; butcher cows and heifers steady at $3.10 to $10.75; feeder steers steady at $4.50 to $8.25; light and medium weight veal calves at $7 to $9.50; fat lambs at $11.25 to $13.50 and feeding lambs $11.50 to $13.10.

Potato markets steady. New York Round Whites ranged from $1.65 to $1.80 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs., eastern cities, $1.35 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites $1.35 to $1.50 in Baltimore. Onion markets about steady. New York yellow varieties closed at $2.50 to $3.10 sacked per 100 lbs. eastern markets. Cabbage markets weak. Wisconsin stock $20 in Kansas City; $10 to $12 f.o.b. Apple markets steady. Eastern York Imperials $3 to $3.50 per bbl. eastern cities.

Average grain prices quoted Nov.14 - No.1 dark northern spring wheat - Minneapolis $1.11 to $1.20; No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.05 1/4 to $1.06; St. Louis $1.07; No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.11; Kansas City $1.11 to $1.12; No.2 yellow corn Chicago 99¢; Kansas City 97 to 98¢; New corn St. Louis 73 to 92¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 42 1/2¢; St. Louis 44 1/2 to 45¢.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 53¢; Chicago 52 1/ 52 1/2¢; Philadelphia 53¢; Boston 51 1/2¢.

Spot cotton prices advanced 35 points, closing at 32.83¢ per lb. New York December future contracts advanced 45 points closing at 33.65¢.(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.14,	Nov.13,	Nov.14, 1922
20 Industrials	90.44	90.75	95.11
20 R.R. stocks	81.00	81.20	86.07

(Wall St. Jour., November 15.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST November 16, 1923

Section 1.

Grange Ideals

A Pittsburgh dispatch to the press to-day states that Secretary Wallace brought the greeting from President Coolidge to the National Grange last night in an official letter congratulati the grange on its record of long life, definite achievement and steady growth. Secretary Wallace followed the reading of the letter with a brief speech upon the progress of his department. "I know that agricultural conditions are improving," said the Secretary. "Satisfactory as these dawning glimpses of a better day for agriculture are, the improvement of conditions is far from complete or sufficient to put agriculture once more on an equality with other American industries. I can assure members of the grange that nothing which can be safely done, that we know of, is being left undone in your interest."

Governor Nestos and Governor Harding on Agriculture

The press to-day says: "The American East met the American Northwest last night at the New York Chamber of Commerce..... Governor Nestos, of North Dakota, represented the Northwest, and W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Boston Reserve Bank, represented the East. Governor Nestos said the majority ofmfarmers in his section resented being looked upon as 'Bolshevists' as much as he was sure New York business men resented being looked upon by those same farmers as 'a band of crooks and highbinders.' Mr. Harding's address, which was in the nature of a reply to Governor Nestos, devoted considerable attention to the Federal Reserve System, which, he said, had benefited the farmers more than any other industry, despite the Governor's assertion that farmers looked upon the New York Reserve Bank as 'existing for no other purpose than to furnish lucrative positions and palatial office buildings for banker politicians at the expense of the taxpayers and to serve Wall Street.' Governmental aid in stabilizing the wheat market was a subject both speakers discussed. After pointing out that farmers worked fourteen to sixteen hours a day to raise a wheat crop which failed even to pay the cost of production, the Dakotan said they realized a solution to their problem was possible only through Government aid. When such aid was refused, on the ground that it would constitute an unsound and unwarranted exercise of legislative power, the Northwesterners, Governor Nestos said, remembered that lesialative aid was not considered unsound in the case of high protective tariffs for industry, and a subsidy for the merchant marine."

Cattle Supply Depleted

A Kansas City dispatch to the press to-day says: "There has been a serious depletion of the breeding herds of cattle in the bulk producing areas of the West and Southwest. The pool of $30,000,000 subscribed by New York and Philadelphia banks to make a total of $50,000,000 to be lent to cattle and sheep breeders served to stay the depletion while the War Finance Corporation was inactive, but both the pool and the corporation were able to do nothing more than stay the reduction of the breeding herds, says the Drovers' Telegram in a copyrighted article."

Section 2.

Agricultural Commission's Report

The Daily Argus Leader for November 12 says: "Charles H. Eyler of Sioux Falls said to-day: 'Mr. Meyer and Mr. Mondell, the envoys of the President to gather information in the West, have made their report. It was unfortunate of course that these men did not consult or even invite practical experienced grain marketing men to their conferences, not even farmers' cooperative marketing organizations. Their report recommends two things to bring about relief, cooperative marketing and reduction in acreage of wheat. The production of wheat must be reduced to the requirements of home consumption, that is true, and the farmers of the Northwest will do well to heed this advice and raise a little less wheat and a little more of something else that is not a drug on the market. If this is done, a tariff can be applied that will adjust the price of wheat to cost of production plus a reasonable profit. Cooperative marketing is an entirely different proposition. While farmers have marketed their grain cooperatively for years in a local way all moves that have been made in the past few years to go beyond the local station have been total failures and have only added to the losses of the wheat producers, as is shown by the statistics gathered in States where pooling of wheat has been tried out. So in order to be benefited, an entirely new plan of cooperative marketing must be inaugurated and Mr. Meyer and Mr. Mondell have not helped in any way to suggest ways and means to carry this out. Let us hope that some safe and sane system of marketing will be proposed by somebody, as all existing organizations are worse than useless. I believe that the extension of credit to Germany for the purpose of consuming our surplus of wheat would be a splendid stroke of business, as it would not only help the wheat producer but would be a stimulant to business conditions in general in the United States.'"

Agricultural Engineering

Stanley F. Morse is the author of an article on "The Agricultural Engineer," in Commerce and Finance for November 14. He says in part: "Agriculture as a business is the latest development of this ancient and most basic industry. Yet to the city dweller and especially the business man, farming has seemed so absurdly simple that they have often remarked 'If I owned a farm I would show these fellows how to make it pay.' So many a sadder and wiser city man has had his fling at 'showing the farmer how to farm' -- to the detriment of his pocketbook. On closer examination this apparently elementary industry proves to be far more complex and dependent on many more ramifying branches of science than is realized by the casual observer. Picture an industry based on chemistry, geology, physics, bacteriology, meteorology, zoology, biology, mechanics, psychology and numerous other pure and applied sciences that might be named, then add the all-essential economic and social factors and the dependence of national prosperity upon farming, and you begin to have an idea of the hugeness and importance of agriculture in the life of the world. All this has been accentuated by the evolution of agriculture in recent years....The modern farmer and agricultural company are vitally interested in

cost of production, better distribution and better marketing of farm products -- and profits. The successful farmer of to-day must not only adopt modern scientific agricultural methods but he must also use up-to-date business methods. When he has difficulty in paying his debts and a mortgage foreclosure looms near, he must do things which he had pooh-poohed previously. He becomes interested in keeping accounts, building up his lands, culling out his non-paying livestock and buying labor-saving equipment. Here the agricultural engineer or consulting agriculturist (whatever you may call him) comes in....The small farm, with its many products, may present more troublesome problems and relatively take more time than the large establishment specializing in one crop. Millions of dollars have been lost in agricultural enterprises because those in charge could not or would not secure the best available service. Producers of wheat, cattle, dairy products, poultry, sugar, cotton, rubber, rice, fruit and vegetables, and land companies, railroads, bankers, lumber companies and governments all need the consulting agricultural engineer sooner or later. If agriculture is a business, those engaged in it must employ the best technical agricultural service available -- but they must be sure that they are actually getting competent service."

Agriculture in Britain

A London dispatch to the press of November 15 reports: "The November 14 Cabinet Council gave final approval to the Government proposals for satisfying the agricultural interests, in view of the fact that it has been decided to place no tariff on meat or wheat. The proposals take the shape of a subsidy of one pound per acre for all land under cultivation, subject to the condition that a minimum wage of 30 shillings per week shall be paid to agricultural laborers. It is estimated that this subsidy will cost the Government 11,000,000 pounds annually, but it is considered probable that this will fail to appease the farmers....."

Foreign Trade

Exports from the United States in October amounted to $402,000,000, compared with imports of $303,000,000, leaving a favorable trade balance of $99,000,000. According to preliminary estimates, as made public November 13 by the Commerce Department, exports were $20,000,000 greater than in September and $31,000,000 greater than in October, 1922. Imports likewise increased, being $27,000,000 greater than those of October, 1922, and $50,000,000 greater than those of September, 1923.(Press, Nov.14.)

Government Marketing

The Dixie Miller for November reprints a statement from the Indiana Millers Association Bulletin which says: "If the wheat producers can profit by the foregoing method of having the Government assist them in holding their wheat until the foreign markets will take it, why might not the millers of this country have the Government finance some big cooperative scheme whereby they can buy, hold and manufacture this wheat and sell the flour abroad just as the markets will take it. The writer has but little faith in the cohesive qualities of producers necessary to hold them in line

to meet the requirements of the proposed plan, and the history of similar movements or pools in the Northwest does not afford much of an inducement to producers to pool and hold their crops, even if they are able to borrow money on highly favorable terms. So the movement may finally result in the cooperative associations getting control of the whole scheme, for the interest of the promoters, with the producers generally selling the wheat on the daily market at current prices based on foreign demand, the same as they will do without such an organization. It would seem the possibilities for a gigantic syndicate of operators, financed by the Government, will have an opportunity of handling the grain the same as individual parties now handle it on their own capital. Insofar as this last suggestion may be carried out, it is un-American and not justified. Of course, some of the producers may enter the pool and be the beneficiaries of the movement if it is a success, but the greater number will probably sell rather than to enter the pool as above indicated or at least sell before they realize their full hopes, as did the producers in the Northwest who entered the great wheat producers' pool a couple of years ago, and in the final wind-up of the whole matter were compelled to accept 11 cents less per bushel than the independent non-pool producers received for their grain on the average."

Price Fixing

The National Live Stock Reporter for November 7 says in an editorial: "A writer in the 'Public Mind' column of one of our metropolitan papers wants to know why it is that for the Government to fix a minimum price on farm products is revolutionary, while for the Government to pass laws that enable the manufacturer to fix his own price, up to the cost of foreign products plus the tariff, or the Government to keep out foreign labor and allow labor unions to fix their own price is an accepted practice. Why is it a sin to monkey with economic laws in the case of the farmer while it is a good policy to monkey with economic laws, in the case of the manufacturer or labor. To refuse price fixing on the ground that it is contrary to national practice is to ignore what has already been done. Commenting on the above the Grant City, (Mo.), Times .. says: 'In printing the above we do not mean to convey the idea that we favor price fixing of agricultural products. Probably the farmer who wrote the inquiry, did not favor such a move. Farm leaders over the entire country refuse to indorse price fixing and farmers generally doubt the advisability of it. But farmers have a right to complain in that economic laws are tampered with sufficiently to raise the price of commodities they buy while tampering with economic laws in their case is recognized as unsound. We hear much about the law of supply and demand in the case of farm proddcts, but the law of supply and demand in manufactured products is not allowed to rule. Special laws, protective tariffs, etc., are invoked to destroy that competition so healthy to business and a guarantee to fair prices. But this door is closed to the farmer. Tariffs can do him no good and farm blocs and farm legislation are called "class legislation" and looked upon as socialistic. Truly the farmer has a right to complain, not because of too little attention for himself, but becuase of too much attention to the other fellow.'"

Wheat Marketing The New York Journal of Commerce for November 15 says in an editorial: "In a recently made public report the production committee of the 'wheat council' advocates material reduction of acreage devoted to that grain as the basic plank in its platform designed to solve the 'wheat problem.'....Readjustments of this sort are always inconvenient and usually costly and are to be resorted to only under necessity. Some such procedure appears to be unavoidable in this case if soundness is to be restored to the business. Certain it is that it will have to be undertaken if by reason of natural growth of population or other reasons our consumption of wheat and its products does not increase relatively rapidly in the next few years. The wheat raising industry is, however, not the only one that is faced with such a necessity. Not a few of our manufacturing industries are in the same boat. Some of them are in this situation as a result, in part at least, of our tariff and other like policies. These could be relieved in considerable measure by the adoption of sound and vigorous policies on the part of the Nation. Others, such as those which sprang up in response to war needs which no longer exist, are eking out an existence under the aegis of a costly protective tariff system. Unfortunately, it is not likely that we can wholly eliminate difficulty and inconvenience, but the Government would be most helpful if it could be induced to stimulate conditions which are as near normal as possible and permit the law of supply and demand to take its course."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture O. M. Kile says in Successful Farming for November 19: "Suppose, for a moment, we had no Government crop reporting service. Would that mean that the farmer and the speculator in this poker game would then be on an equal basis--the one as ignorant of the supply as the other is of the demand? Would the farmer then be better off? Not at all. The men who buy farm products have always had their private sources of information. They still have them to-day and they merely use the Government figures to check by. Most of the prominent men doing this crop estimating work for private dealers got their training in the Government service, and use Government ideas....So the dealers would be well supplied with information as to supply, even if the farmers were not. If the Government figures were discontinued the effect would be simply to put the farmer more completely at the mercy of the dealer. He would then know neither supply nor demand and would be completely in the dark....The department does occasionally slightly overestimate or underestimate, but the error is never very great and is as accurate as the private reports of the dealers. The September private figures on cotton, for instance, for one of the big Chicago operators differed by less than one per cent from the figures put out a day later by the Department of Agriculture. But there is another group of critics to be considered. These are the men who admit that the crop reporting service is valuable but they say the department falls down in not giving demand figures

to go along with these supply figures. They would make this poke game square by hanging up another mirror. This second mirror should hang so as to reveal the speculator's cards--the demand, they argue. No doubt something more can be done to improve the sources of information as to probable demands. Much has been done in the past five years....The Department of Agriculture has even gone further in estimating demand than is ordinarily considered safe for a department of the Government to go. They have done it by calling in at intervals a committee of the best obtainable economists in commercial positions, placing before them all the figures and facts that the department has collected--world yields, consumption trends, political and economic conditions, trends in the steel industry, in shipping, etc.--asking these economists to use their own private sources of information, and then, in the light of all this, to make an estimate of the probable demands. The committee--not the department--must take the responsibility for the statement but the department uses all possible facilities at its disposal to help make this an accurate statement. No, the big need is not for more information, but for better use of the present information. Every individual farmer can not interpret these complicated figures for his own uses. That is primarily a job for the farm organizations.....The most discouraging feature of the situation is the fact that the farmer so frequently fails to use these figures when they are placed in his hands....Yes, something can probably be done to bring about greater refinements in the Government crop reporting services, both as to supply and as to demand. But the biggest improvement must come through better use by the farm organizations and the individual farmer, of the excellent service already provided."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

Nov.15: Eastern potato markets steady. New York Round Whites closed at $1.65 to $1.80 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs., mostly $1.35 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites steady at $1.35 to $1.50 sacked per 100 lbs. eastern markets, 10¢ lower at Chicago at 90¢ to $1.10 bulk per 100 lbs. Onions steady to firm eastern markets. New York midwestern yellow varieties $2.50 to $3 sacked per 100 lbs. eastern cities, 25¢ lower in Chicago at $2.50 to $2.75. Cabbage markets steady to stronger all sections. New York and Northern Danish type ranged $18 to $24 bulk per ton leading consuming centers, $13 to $15 f.o.b. Apple markets about steady. Eastern York Imperials sold at $3 to $3.50 per barrel eastern cities. Missouri and Illinois Jonathans unchanged at $5 to $6 in Chicago and Kansas City.

Chicago hog prices closed at $7.05 for the top and $6.30 to $6.90 for the bulk; medium and good beef steers at $7.90 to $11.50; butcher cows and heifers steady at $3.10 to $10.75; feeder steers steady at $4.35 to $7.75; light and medium weight veal calves steady at $7 to $9.50; fat lambs at $11 to $13.50; feeding lambs at $11.25 to $12.75 and yearlings at $8.50 to $11.50.

Spot cotton prices up 24 points, closing at 33.05¢ per lb. New York December future contracts up 25 points, closing at 33.90¢. (Preared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Section 1

Agricultural Situation

A Kansas City dispatch to the press to-day says: "The third day of the hearing on the application of eight Central Western and Southwestern States to have grain hay and grain products freight rates reduced, brought out more stories of the gloomy situation in which farmers are alleged to be at this time. The evidence introduced by the plaintiffs has been to show that virtually all the wheat farmers of the West are bankrupt and many hay and diversified farmers in the same condition. Only one farmer has been called. This was John Tromble, president of the Farmers' Union of Kansas, who said that 60 per cent of the wheat farmers of Kansas, that is exclusive wheat farmers, are borrowing money to pay taxes. He touched on the excessive internal taxes that have been voted in the way of bonds such as for hard surfaced roads and similar taxes which are falling heavily on the exclusive wheat farmers whom he says have not been making production costs out of their wheat. J.F.Coube, of Des Moines, Ia., spoke for the Farm Bureau Federation of Iowa, telling of the woes of the corn growers of that State, and how freight rates had prevented the free movement of corn to sections where there was a demand for it as feed for livestock."

Russia to Sell Grain

A Moscow dispatch to the press of to-day says: "Having already disposed of 50,000,000 poods of grain, or one-fourth of the amount assigned for export, the Government now proposes to increase the total. Of the amount already sold nearly 30,000,000 poods have already been shipped, including 16,000,000 poods of wheat."

Farm Products to Germany

The Philadelphia Ledger for November 16 says in an editorial: "Having nominated this Nation to feed Germany this winter, Washington now is concerned about a proposed loan of $150,000,000 to pay the bill. The various factors in this proposal, which has simmered for weeks, fit snugly one into another. There is a certain amount of farm unrest. Wheat farmers got into the habit of growing big wartime crops. This year they had a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels for the world market, and that market was not able to absorb it at prices that would keep our growers from losing money. So the wheat-grower is in distress. There is also a surplus of hogs in the country. Pork prices have been sagging. If they sag a bit more, the hog and corn belts will be in distress. Trouble of this kind has been manifesting itself in political upsets. There also is in the hands of the War Finance Corporation about $150,000,000 that is not working. With this in hand, no new appropriations or taxation will be needed to make the loan. With $50,000,000 of this, wheat prices can be forced up. With the balance, pork and corn prices can be stiffened.....The Washington attitude, so far as shown, is that over in Germany there is an indefinite situation bordering on chaos and probable famine and that over here is $150,000,000 ready to be spent, plus a known surplus of wheat and a probable surplus of pork. Therefore, by going through the motion of lending this money to Germany we can, ourselves, take it and buy from ourselves, and thereby soothe the uneasy and restless farms....."

Section 2.

Agricultural Commission's Report

1 W. J. Hopper says in an article in the Scientific Farmer, Montana, for November: "Eugene Meyer and Frank Mondell made their visit to Billings on a mission to solve the riddle of how to help the farmer, and the opening sentence of Mr. Meyer's remarks shows plainly that he was deeply interested in the farmer -- 'We are talking to the bankers and business men.' If the business men can get together and decide that this proposition is all right, then go ahead and do it this way. We want to see if the business men will not help to put the cooperative association in shape and ask them to think it over. The very new-born idea of how the bankers and business men should get right into the game at once and organize the farmer into cooperative marketing enterprises was listened to with deep and very silent interest.....For quite a long period during their addresses, I, as a farmer, felt as though I was in a meeting called for the purpose of solving the bankers' and business men's troubles, and for a long time I could not solve the game that they were trying to play. But at last I caught the drift and meaning of their message: The farmer has not intelligence enough to organize himself and, it being essential that he be organized, the bankers and business men were the ones to perfect the organization for him, along safe, sane and sound lines. I think it did not enter into the calculations of Messrs. Meyer and Mondell that the farmer might wish to have something to say about how he should be organized. That was a matter they seemed to entirely overlook..... Both speak with force and authority and yet I, a simple farmer listening to them, was reminded of the fable of 'The Spider and the Fly.' There was nothing wrong or illogical with the spider's story -- every word that the spider said to the fly was true, for the spider did own a most wonderful and beautiful parlor. But how would the poor fly have fared if it had accepted the kind, soft, modulated invitation of Mr. Spider? It seemed to me, in looking around at the farmers present, they were just as shy in accepting the invitation of the speakers to organize under the bankers and business men's leadership as the poor, foolish fly was to follow the spider into his beautiful parlor. But of course the farmer is a fool and a bolshevik for refusing to be led by his self-appointed leaders. And the one most essential thing that Mr.Meyer and Mr. Mondell have to find out, is that the farmers are fully competent to organize themselves in their own way and under their own leadership."

2 The Courier Journal for November 15 says in an editorial: "It is a hopeful indication, or rather proof, of President Coolidge's sincere desire to use whatever power he may legitimately use in promotion of the farmers' interests that he approached one phase of the problem in so practical a way as the institution of an investigation of conditions among the wheat growers of the country. His dispatch of Messrs. Meyer and Mondell of the War Finance Corporation on this mission and their report which he approvingly made public are assurances of his intelligent cooperation in developing

a workable plan for improving the situation in the wheat territory. A most gratifying feature of his attitude as he has disclosed it is his level-headed refusal to countenance the foolish fads and wild vagaries urged from various quarters for the benefit of the farmers and championed by shallow friends and demagogic professed friends of the farmers....President Coolidge knows that the farmers as a class are men of 'particularly good sense and sound judgment.' Hence it is proof of his own good sense and sound judgment that he turns his back on the claptrap with which so many politicians bait farmers and promotes for their relief a practical plan which must appeal to good sense and sound judgment."

Agriculture

The Survey for November 15 says: "Advisers of American farmers are counselling them to diversify their products, which inevitably means the substituting of hand-work for machine-work with such diminished production as that change would bring to any other industry. Farmers are urged to supply more of their home and farm needs from the farm; the suggestion is practical and finds response. The farm that buys little has little to sell, for labor is the limiting factor and time given to incidentals is taken from staple products for which the farm is better adapted and equipped. Nevertheless, this is the way European farmers are taking, the ancient way to permanence and stability. It has proved remedial of excessive leisure, production and population. But wooden shoes are not acceptable to American farm boys; and their inspiration is now not Boone or Lincoln but Henry Ford. The farmer, it is said, must solve his own problems. They are complex and he is isolated; like the cotton-field Negro, he solves them by moving; his preliminary efforts in politics are negligible. Bread from American wheat costs about twice as much in America as in England. When the supply of wheat becomes inadequate, as the supply of cotton, the farmer's problems will concern others who will consider the possibility of restoring farming without increasing the cost of bread. The Negro illustrates that farming is not easily restored; civilizations have found that the process takes longer than they can wait."

Land Reclamation

In an editorial on an article in the same issue by P. S. Lovejoy on Government land reclamation, The Country Gentleman for November 17 says: "The article in this issue by P. S. Lovejoy takes up the framing of a new national land policy and quotes the resolution passed by President Harding's Agricultural Conference, which runs: 'A classification of the lands not now in farms, with a view to determining their most economical uses, as for forests, grazing or crops, is essential.' Everyone, we think, will agree with that statement. We can not much longer postpone a real program for our quarter billion acres of stump land out of which must ultimately come the bulk of whatever new farms we can ever have as well as the bulk of the forest products which from now on will be available. To-day we know virtually nothing about this cutover land, its location, condition or prospects. Before

anything like an intelligent or workable program for its reclamation, utilization or abandonment can be formulated, we must have some sort of classification. What we need is an inventory--a survey and a set of maps and reports that will block out and describe the principal types of land and country involved.....Lacking a real inventory of our idle lands, political oratory, boomer's bunk and pie fighting will probably continue--while settlers starve out on hopeless lands and good young timber goes up in smoke. On November nineteenth, at New Orleans, there will convene perhaps the most important conference on reclamation affairs yet held in America. This gathering, in our opinion, can do nothing more helpful and far-reaching than to talk over and arrange for a comprehensive and candid inventory of our wild lands."

Pulp Woods in Canada

Conservation will prolong for centuries the life of northern Ontario's stand of woods used for pulp paper or lumber, according to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, which calls the mining possibilities of this area almost limitless. "The forest area of Ontario," says a statement by the institute, "comprises 150,000 square miles. The standing timber on crown lands, not counting freehold, is: Pine, 10,000,000,000 feet; pulpwood, 200,000,000 cords. Provincial revenue from forests in 1920 was $2,700,000. Every summer an average of 425,000 acres of forest is burned over. The forest protection at present consists of 1,000 men scattered over 100,000,000 acres at a cost of $500,000 per year. Still greater fire protection is being widely advocated and will save millions of dollars annually." More than $100,000,000, it is said, is invested in the pulp and paper industry of northern Ontario, the third most important in Canada in exports and in revenue to the Government.(Wash. Star, Nov.11.)

Training for Farmers

The Wall Street Journal for November 16 says in an editorial: "What can be done to help the farmers? The air at Washington is charged with this question and Congress can be expected to devote much talk to the subject. A most practical answer to the question has been given by the Arkansas Bankers' Association. In substance it is to educate the coming generation....Cornell University showed that New York State high-school-educated farmers made twice as much as those from district schools; and better-educated ones made three times as much. They also made considerably more in proportion to the capital invested than those with a district school education. Those who started as hired men became farm owners quicker if they had a high school education. Agricultural college graduates raised a larger acreage of crops, showed greater efficiency in use of labor horses, machinery and capital. Their greater knowledge enabled them to get larger yields from their cows, orchards and fields, and as the report says: 'They grew better crops, had better labor efficiency, better feeding efficiency and better farm business management.' Economics teach us that in great measure poverty is caused by inefficiency. Legislative programs can not overcome this. The facts so cogently stated in this little study show that the hope of agriculture in the future lies entirely along the lines of agricultural education."

Water Power

In France the water power possibilities have been carefully studied and several important new projects are taking form. In the northwestern part of that country, where steam power is available, there has been much development in the shape of steam plants tied together by high tension transmission lines....Both Italy and Spain are adding to their hydroelectric capacity as the money situation makes it possible for them to finance the undertakings on a satisfactory basis. Italy, especially, is active in utilizing water power....Japan is continuing the rapid development of its water power resources, and the same thing is being done in Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, India and Russia.(N.Y.Times,Nov.11.)

Section 3.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.16: Chicago hog prices closed at $6.90 for the top and $6.20 to $6.80 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.90 to $11.50; butcher cows and heifers $3.10 to $10.75; feeder steers $4.35 to $7.65; light and medium weight veal calves $4 to $7; Fat lambs $10.75 to $13.10; feeding lambs $11.25 to $12.60; yearlings $8 to $11.25, and fat ewes $4 to $7.

Potato markets generally steady. New York and Pennsylvania Round Whites unchanged at $1.65 to $1.85 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs., mostly $1.35 f.o.b. Sweet potato markets firm. Eastern Shore of Virginia yellow varieties ranged $3.50 to $4.40 per barrel leading markets. Onion markets steady. Yellow varieties from all sections closed at $2.50 to $3 sacked per 100 lbs. consuming centers. Cabbage markets tend upward. New York Danish type firm at $20 to $25 bulk per ton eastern city markets, steady at shipping points at $13 to $14. Apple markets steady to firm. Eastern Baldwins sold at $4.50 per barrel in Philadelphia. York Imperials $3 to $3.50 in New York and Baltimore.

Average grain prices quoted Nov.16.- No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis $1.09 to $1.20, No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.04 1/2 to $1.05 1/2, Kansas City $1.02 to $1.08, No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.10 to $1.15, No.2 yellow corn Chicago 97¢, No.3 white corn St. Louis 88¢. No.3 white oats 42 1/4 to 43 1/4¢, St.Louis 44 to 45¢.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 53 1/2¢; Chicago 51 1/2¢; Philadelphia 55¢; Boston 51 1/2¢.

Spot cotton up 45 points, closing at 33.50¢ per lb. New York December future contracts up 37 points, closing at 34.27¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.16,	Nov.15,	Nov.16,1922
20 Industrials	90.33	90.87	95.09
20 R.R. stocks	80.28	80.70	86.15

(Wall St. Jour., November 17.)

Section 1.

Agricultural Financing

Approximately $32,000,000 has been loaned by the Federal intermediate credit banks to aid the farmers in financing the production and marketing of this year's crops. Farm Loan Board officials, in announcing the figures November 18, said that they failed to show that the wheat growers had taken full advantage of the Government's latest credit facilities, although appeals for financial assistance recently have come from these wheat-growing areas. Of the total loans made direct to farmer organizations, only $2,403,896 had been loaned on wheat, they said. There was no explanation for this at the Farm Loan Board, and Commissioner Cooper declared that the credit banks had taken care of all applications for wheat loans. The board's figures disclosed that $24,000,000 of the total amount advanced was in the form of loans made directly to cooperative and other farmer associations. The remainder went to agricultural credit corporations and to banks which rediscounted agricultural paper with the credit banks. (Press, Nov. 19.)

Cotton

A New Orleans dispatch to the press to-day says: "With cotton reaching new high records for the season as the present week closes, spot middling in this market being advanced to 34 cents a pound, and all the active contract months across the 34-cent line by a good margin, the question is again placed before the trade as to just what heights cotton will reach before consumption has been sufficiently curtailed to conform with the reduced supply that all recent information has led investigators to expect. The immediate cause of the latest advance to a fresh high level was the forecast put out by the National Ginners' Association pointing to only 8,268,000 bales ginned to Nov. 14, as against 8,870,000 last season to the corresponding date. Should the Census Bureau finally confirm these small ginnings it will become plainly evident that the crop can not reach the total predicted by the Government as late as Nov.2, when its forecast was 10,280,000 bales. In fact, it would not appear possible for the final ginnings to reach 10,000,000 bales."

Wheat

A. D. Welton, Chicago correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says to-day: "Plans to sell wheat to Germany are still in the conversational stage and Secretary Wallace's plan to 'charge it back to the farmer next year' has certain risks that take it out of the realm of altruistic financing. In the meantime, wheat is bearish and the bears are having their way, thereby making the market sounder and the prospects better. La Salle Street believes wheat is in strong hands and that by the first of the month the price will be higher. The bold ones say it will be much higher....."

Waterways

The Nation-wide development of waterways and the establishment of common carriers on the principal waterways of the country are recommended by Colonel T.Q.Ashburn, chief of the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service of the War Department, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, made public November 18.

Section 2.

Agricultural Relief

The Scientific Farmer, Montana, for November says in an editorial: "The public and private press is filled with propaganda put out by the banking and speculative interests with the purpose of misleading the public in regard to the condition and the demands of the farmers of the United States. The 'controlled interests' that also control the national administration, while admitting that the farmers are bankrupt steadfastly oppose any remedy for their relief. The speakers sent out by the Federal Reserve Board, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the President himself are unanimous in their opinion that nothing can be done to help the farmers of the country--that they must take their loss and be thankful that they have a place on this earth on which to stand. Every other industry must be protected by special laws to insure a profit, the railroads must be guaranteed an adequate return on their investment, subsidies must be given to the owners of ships (?) and even the Government must purchase silver in order to keep the silver mines in operation. But--what about the farmers who produce the food on which all others live? They must take what they can get after the transportation companies, the speculators, the middle men and the retailers have taken their profits.....He wants the Government to give him a monopoly of the local market for his wheat as it has given a monopoly to the steel trust, the flour trust and other industrial combinations. That is all he wants. It is to be done by passing the Norris-Sinclair bill, or a similar one, which provides for a Government financed corporation to market the farmer's basic products such as wheat and cotton. Such a corporation with the power and the finance to enter the market will automatically eliminate the speculator and stabilize the price at a point that will give the farmers a profit--or at least the cost of production. Will not the Government have to buy all the wheat if such a corporation is created? No, the corporation will be called upon to buy a small per cent of the wheat crop. For instance, the moment this corporation enters the market and offers to buy all the wheat offered for sale at a certain price--say $1.40 per bushel, the price of wheat becomes stabilized at that point. No one will sell for less than the price offered by the Government corporation. So the millers will have to pay the established price or they can not get the wheat. It will eliminate the grain gamblers automatically. No man gambles on a certainty.....The buying of wheat by the millers and other consumers would go on in the ordinary way--only the farmers would know what they could get for their wheat every month of the year. Under this plan the millers would not have to 'hedge' against the market, for the market would not fluctuate. The corporation would fix the price that it would pay for wheat every month of the year, increasing each month to cover the cost of carriage--storage, shrinkage and insurance. This would have the effect of keeping the bulk of the wheat on the farms until wanted by the consuming public. It would also prevent the annual congestion on the railroads by distributing this freight over the entire year. How about cooperation among the farmers? That is all right, but it will require five

years to organize the wheat farmers into a cooperative marketing association that can control the market--and then the gamblers will continue to set the price just as they do now. The fact that every enemy of the farming class is now talking loudly in favor of cooperative marketing associations should be sufficient to warn the friends of the farmers to avoid committing themselves to this program. No half way measures will be of any use. The grain gamblers must be eliminated. And the only way to eliminate them is to place the marketing of the wheat crop in the hands of a Government corporation with sufficient funds to control the market."

Cooperative Marketing of Grain

Prairie Farmer for November 17 says in an editorial: "Cooperative Marketing was indorsed unanimously by the agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association at a recent meeting at Omaha. It took two hours of debate to bring about that result, however. The chief opponent of cooperative marketing was R.D. Sneath of Tiffin, Ohio. 'You can't market grain on the cooperative plan,' he said and added that 33 per cent of the business men in America are middlemen. The bankers from the Southern States were enthusiastically in favor of cooperative marketing and told of the remarkable results it has accomplished there. It is the same old story--people who know nothing about cooperative marketing say it won't work; those who have tried it know its value. At any rate, congratulations are due the agricultural commission for its stand on this question."

Economic Conditions

The Pennsylvania Farmer for November 17 says in an editorial: "Only those who have been close to some big business during the last two years can realize what a struggle most industrial concerns have had. Thousands and thousands of firms have 'gone to the wall,' but we haven't seen a tenth part as much about it in the papers as we have about the price of wheat. Particularly have those concerns closely allied with farmers had a hard time. Manufacturers have been ground between the necessity of paying high prices for materials and labor and the need of keeping the price of their product at the lowest possible point, so as to stimulate buying. They have kept still and the most of them are working their way out."

Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve Bulletin says in its review for November: "The relation of the Federal Reserve System to the banking structure of the country has been under consideration during the month by a joint committee of Congress which has before it the question whether changes in existing laws or methods of administration may be desirable to bring about, particularly in rural communities, a further growth of membership....This inquiry into the reasons why a larger number of banks have not joined the system gives current interest to the facts concerning the growth and present distribution of membership. A practically continuous increase in the number of member banks has taken place since the organization of the system, so that at the present time approximately 33 per cent of all the banks, representing over 70 per cent of

the total banking resources of the country, are members of the system....On June 30, 1923, of the total of 9,856 members, 8,236 were national banks and 1,620 State banks and trust companies. The most rapid growth in nonnational membership occurred during the years 1917 and 1918, State bank and trust company members increasing from 37 at the end of 1916 to 930 at the end of 1918 and to 1,620 at the present time....A survey of the distribution of membership by Federal Reserve districts shows that the largest number of member banks is in the four middle western districts, which have nearly half the member banks, while the larger proportion of member-bank resources, as is to be expected, is in the eastern districts, nearly a third of the total resources being in the New York district alone."

Grain Futures Act "Argentina has suspended for six months the law applying to the minimum price of cattle, and the packers have again resumed business. Let our Government repeal the Capper-Tincher law so the grain trade may function according to the law of supply and demand." (Price Current-Grain Reporter, Nov.14.)

Grain Marketing The Northwestern Miller for November 14 says in an editorial: "For months past the more or less official advocates of the farmers, and particularly of the wheat farmers, have been preparing for the great moment when they can deliver their opening attack on the assembled Senate and House of Representatives. They are even yet by no means agreed as to what they want, but they all want something, and, from the political standpoint, almost any form of legislative action, no matter how futile, will please them better than no action at all. If the various groups of farmers' advocates can not come to any agreement among themselves, their efforts will presumably result only in an infinite amount of congressional chatter, but if they can unite on some specific form of action, they are numerous and influential enough so that Congress will certainly listen to them, and may act according to their wishes. Just now the two proposals which seem most likely to be put forward are an increase of the tariff on wheat and some plan for disposing abroad of a part of the theoretical wheat surplus....The effort to raise the tariff on wheat is likely, in any event, to be made only as incidental to some scheme for creating artificially a new market for the wheat growers of the United States, without which any readjustment of the tariff would manifestly be futile so far as the farmers are concerned...The plan to dispose of surplus wheat abroad contemplates doing exactly the thing which the United States law specifically prohibits; it would commit the Federal Government to a course of action against which, within the past two years, it has enacted stringent laws. The Meyer-Mondell report to President Coolidge sets forth clearly the absurdity of such procedure....The ultimate result of governmental action designed to promote the sale of wheat abroad at less than the prevailing domestic price would certainly be legislation in other countries which in the long run would destroy the normal export trade in both wheat and flour altogether. The

United States can not establish one law for itself and a totally contradictory one for everybody else. If dumping is a pernicious practice, it is just as bad for one nation as for another. Any plan, no matter how ingeniously it may be worded, for artificially disposing of part of the wheat surplus abroad means selling it at less than the domestic price; otherwise the whole scheme falls to the ground. Since the United States has committed itself to the policy of excluding imports from abroad at less than the home market prices, it can not logically do anything except apply its own precepts, remembering that any plan to dispose of the wheat surplus abroad would make Congress itself the chief violator of the principle which, only two years ago, it definitely enacted into the basic law of the country."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Courier Journal for November 16 says in an editorial: "Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, addressing the Chicago Association of Commerce, declares that 'the present depression in agriculture, particularly in the wheat belt, is due to the disparity in price levels between farm products and the things the farmer buys.' There Mr. Wallace walks on solid ground. But he leaves it and flounders in a quagmire when he reveals the remedy he proposes. That is a commission to buy any domestic surplus of agricultural products and sell it in the world market at the best price obtainable, any loss to be charged back to the producer. Mr. Wallace has a curious theory that this would restore the farmer's purchasing power to what it was before the World War, but he does not show how it would have that effect. He does not explain how the farmer would be greatly benefited by selling his domestic surplus to a commission and then have to disgorge the discrepancy between the price at which the commission bought in the home market and that at which it sold in the foreign market. The Secretary tells the whole story when he says the present depression in agriculture is due to the disparity in price levels of farm products and of the things the farmer buys. Knowing the cause of the depression, it is remarkable that in seeking the remedy he ignores the expedient of lowering the price level of the things the farmer buys. It is well to promote higher prices for what the farmer sells but it is much better at the same time to promote lower prices for what he buys. Does Secretary Wallace ignore this expedient because he is a member of the party which fosters a high protective tariff and because reducing or abolishing that tariff is the logical way to reduce the prices of most of the things the farmer must buy?"

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

For the week ended Nov.17, 1923: Hay market gained further strength during the week and prices at the close were 50¢ to $1 higher. Millfeed markets quiet, scarcely anything doing. Wheat-feeds extremely dull with no decided change in quotations for future shipment. Little pressure from western markets.

Stocker and feeder shipments from 12 important markets during the week ending Nov.10 were: Cattle and calves 146,008; hogs 16,398; sheep 130,364.

In eastern wholesale fresh meat markets beef and mutton are firm to $1 higher; veal is weak to $1 lower; lamb weak to $2 lower and pork loins weak to $1.50 off.

Potato markets steady. New York Round Whites closed at $1.65 to $1.80 sacked and bulk per 100 pounds, $1.20 to $1.35 f.o.b. Northern sacked Round Whites $1.35 to $1.50 eastern cities, 90¢ to $1.10 in Chicago. Cabbage markets steady to firm. New York Danish type sold at $18 to $25 bulk per ton eastern markets, $13 to $15 f.o.b. Apple markets steady. Eastern Baldwins $4 to $5 per barrel in New York.

Spot cotton prices advanced 100 points during the week, closing at 33.35¢ per lb. New York December future contracts advanced 121 points, closing at 34.21¢.

Butter markets firm during the week with no important changes in prices or conditions, except a weakening on under-grades.

Wholesale prices on 92 score butter to-day: New York 54¢; Chicago 52¢; Philadelphia 54¢; Boston 51 1/2¢.

Cheese markets closed the week relatively firm. Demand has been fair, and there is apparently confidence in the situation on the part of dealers in distributing markets as well as at country points. Wholesale prices at Wisconsin primary markets Nov.16: Flats 24 1/4¢, Twins 24¢, Single Daisies 24 1/2¢, Double Daisies 24¢, Longhorns 25¢, Square Prints 26¢.

Increasing accumulations of wheat in terminal markets together with light demand both from mills and for export lowered wheat market about 3 cents during week. Quoted Nov.17: No.1 dark northern spring wheat, Minneapolis $1.09 to $1.19; No.2 hard winter, Chicago $1.07, St. Louis $1.04 to $1.05 No.2 red winter, St. Louis $1.10 to $1.12 No.3 new yellow corn, Chicago 89 to 91¢, St. Louis 90 to 91¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.17,	Nov.16,	Nov.17, 1922
20 Industrials	89.65	90.33	95.36
20 R.R. stocks	79.80	80.28	86.10

(Wall St. Jour., November 19.)

Section 1

Antialien Land Act Sustained — The Pacific Coast States won a complete victory in the Supreme Court yesterday in their efforts to prevent Japanese from acquiring any control over or interest in agricultural lands.

Having a week ago sustained the validity of the alien land laws, under which aliens ineligible to citizenship were prohibited from owning or leasing agricultural land, the court yesterday took the final step to make such legislation completely effective by holding that in the construction of such laws the intention of the States must be carefully considered, and that any transaction which would have the effect in any reasonable contingency of giving such aliens any control over agricultural lands equivalent to ownership and leasing must be construed as prohibited.(Press, Nov.20.)

Brookhart on Agriculture — The New York Times to-day reports: "United States Senator Brookhart, in an address last night before the New York Academy of Political Science, accused the Federal Reserve Board and Regional Directors of having discriminated against the farmers of the country at a 'secret meeting' on May 18, 1920. He charged that the policy laid down at that meeting resulted in the deflation of the farmers to the extent of $32,000,000,000, while the deflation of other business amounted to only $18,000,000,000....Senator Brookhart spoke on 'Government Aid for Cooperative Marketing.' He advocated using the $218,000,000 surplus of the Federal Reserve System, of which he said 'two-thirds comes from the farmers and laboring people,' to start a 'cooperative reserve bank to support, a cooperative marketing agency' for the farmers and working people. He said that although the farmers furnished 35 per cent of the primary bank deposits of the country, they had but one representative on the Federal Reserve Board, and that while labor furnished 25 per cent or more of bank deposits it had no representative in that body.....Senator Brookhart said that the present method of marketing farm products was so inefficient, unscientific and wasteful that it meant disaster for agriculture. He held that the agencies of distribution should be in the hands of the producer and consumer, who, he said, were entitled to the 'dominant power in economic affairs.' The question whether the Federal Government should aid in organizing and financing a cooperative marketing system for the producers and consumers was raised by Senator Brookhart, who asserted: 'In the first place, I desire to say that nearly every great business in the United States is protected by some kind of governmental action or support. Manufacturing, banking and transportation are all receiving such paternal aid.' Senator Brookhart asserted that only from 8 to 12 per cent of farm products were exported and that the price of that small percentage, fixed in Liverpool, also fixed the price of the larger percentage at home....."

Business Conditions — John Moody said in an "Outlook for 1924," before the Executives Club of Chicago yesterday: "There is every reason for conservative optimism, not blind optimism. Indications are for a moderate fall in commodity prices, a slight decline in some wages, a moderate increase in unemployment, a large fall in production costs and cheapness of money." (Phila. Ledger, Nov.20.)

Section 2.

Agricultural Situation 1 The Daily Drovers Journal for November 15 says in an editorial: "By the way there is a vast difference between the country press and the farm press. Country papers are published out in the country and give to the public the views of the man living there. Farm papers are published in the city and give the public the city idea of what farmers should think and do. Bearing this distinction in mind, it is significant that the country press is neither pessimistic over farm prospects nor radical over agricultural conditions. An editorial in the Beatrice (Neb.) Express this week brings out the point very clearly under the caption, 'The Farmer Learns:'..... 'Isn't the farm bloc just another instance of political propaganda in the guise of the public will? Have the farmers as a class ever asked for the "plums" which farm bloc politicians, generous with their trust, have sought to bestow upon them? No, it is believed that if the farmers ever had any faith in the potency of legislation they have long since had their lesson and have profited by it. They have tried the magic remedies prescribed by Congress and they want no more of them. They have lost all faith in the nostrums which the agricultural doctors have and are still advertising as sure cures for the farmers' troubles. The American farmer has expressed his views on labor, freight rates and tariff, but he wants no more statutory recipes for lifting himself up by the bootstraps and political "friends of the farmer" will henceforth be such to the "political friend" only.'"

2 A Kansas City dispatch to the Daily Pantagraph, Bloomington, Ill., for November 15, says: "Declaring agricultural conditions were worse now than at any time since the war, Dr. Henry J. Waters, editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star, testified at the reopening of the middle western grain case at Kansas City that the farmer's dollar is worth only 87 cents of the other fellow's dollar.... Eight states have joined in the fight for lower freight rates on grain, grain products and hay."

Alien Land Laws The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for November 17 says in an editorial: "On Monday of this week the Supreme Court sustained the laws of California and Oregon which prohibit aliens ineligible to citizenship from either owning or leasing land.... Whatever be thought of the political or the economic expediency of the effort to exclude our Japanese neighbors from American citizenship, it is certain that there is nothing in the Constitution which prohibits such exclusion. 'No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation;' all that is reserved as an exclusive national and centralized function.....The Supreme Court's decision agrees with this view, and it is one more affirmation of sovereignty in the separate states; what they have not debarred themselves from doing they may do. The scope appears to be fully broad, and it is hard to see why under it, a State might not claim that in the absence of treaty provisions to the contrary its sovereignty extends to excluding a certain class of foreigners

from residence within its borders as well as from owning land therein. For if a state may do the latter, so long as no treaty made by its agents, to wit, Congress and the Executive, has forbidden it, may it not also do the former, by party of reasoning?... Now we have certain states geographically nearest to a race deemed undesirable for citizenship discovering an emergency and dealing with it by what is expected to be an effective discouragement... Is not this rather a startling and a far-fetched deduction, the 'possibility' that an alien race and one denied citizenship might come to possess all the land? Where would be the American, and if he became enervated to such a degree would he not have reached the stage of effacement, under the inexorable natural law of survival of the fittest?"

Grain Marketing

1 Price Current-Grain Reporter for November 14 says: "Some months ago the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce compiled figures proving conclusively that over a period of years the farmer lost nothing in marketing his grain early or after harvest and that the increase in price from harvest until the following summer was offset by the carrying charges, interest, shrinkage, etc. The correctness of these figures is again proved by a recent report of the extension specialists at the Ohio State University, who state that there is little difference in profit in the long run, whether Ohio farmers sell their wheat, corn and oats immediately after harvest or wait for a rise in prices. Figures were compiled for a 10 year period on the Cincinnati market by these specialists. The report states that for the 10 year period wheat prices only varied 10c between January and August, the high and low price months. Corn for the same period dropped to 53.1c in January and went to 66c in August. Corn shrinks about 20% from November to June and adds to the farmer's cost of holding. Oat prices ranged from 39.4c in September to 45.9c in June. The report further states unless the farmer has excellent bins and is equipped to warehouse his grain properly, there is nothing to be gained by holding the grain."

2 The Daily Pantagraph, Bloomington, Ill., for November 15, says: "Tazewell County, Ill., was fortunate in having the advice of able leaders in the grain marketing business at the time the U.S. Grain Growers were running wild and did not make the mistake of subscribing to a scheme based upon theory alone,' says the Tazewellite, official organ of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, in commenting on the recent district conference in Peoria in which marketing was discussed. Other comments are: 'When a new marketing plan is suggested the Tazewell County Farm Bureau is going to investigate thoroughly its possibility of success and will offer first hand information to the members regarding it. Many are inclined to believe that a successful grain marketing business must be built from the ground up and farmers should hesitate to contract their grain for a period of years to an organization that has not proved it can do business in a practical way.'"

Relief for Wheat Grower

The Wall Street Journal for November 19 says in an editorial: "At the recent Chamber of Commerce dinner Governor Nestos of North Dakota, after delivering the regulation attack on the Federal Reserve and Wall Street, said that farmers work fourteen to sixteen hours a day to raise a wheat crop which does not pay cost of production. 'The solution of their problem,' he said, 'was possible only throughout Government aid.' These long hours are technically correct and utterly misleading. The all-wheat farmers work long hours for a few weeks or even days and are idle the rest of the year....A few days' work scattered over three or four months and idleness the rest of the year, should not be held up as a fourteen-hour day of toil. No man can earn a living in that way, and Government aid should never be asked to help him do it....Instead of Government aid, farmers should feed themselves."

Wheat Acreage

Commercial West for November 17 says: "Cutting down on the acreage and so reducing the amount of wheat raised in this country to something nearer the home consumption would of course help the price of wheat very materially. It would be possible to overdo the matter in this respect. In case of any severe crop damage the yield might be considerably less than enough to supply the home markets, or our domestic consumption of wheat, if only just enough acres were seeded to supply such demands, based on a normal yield. There is nothing impossible about raising 20 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre in this country, as eastern states and some of the middle states already do that on an average, so that wheat acreage in many states could be greatly reduced and still yield nearly as much wheat as at present, if the wheat fields were farmed in the West as they are in the East. Over in some European countries it is not uncommon to get 30 to 40 bushels per acre, where small acres are devoted to wheat and liberal fertilizing and rotation of crops practiced. Congressman Anderson evidently wishes to concentrate efforts on a program that promises to get results, rather than try to include so many schemes that are of doubtful value, or likely to be ejected by Congress. With the disastrous results of attempting arbitrary price fixing of livestock prices by Argentina, we would be foolish to try that method on the wheat problem. After a short trial of such a violation of economic law the cattle men of Argentina demanded a suspension of such law and it was granted."

Wheat for Germany

The Prairie Farmer for November 17 says in an editorial: "The proposal that the Government ship 60 million bushels of wheat to Germany on credit has been ridiculed as a measure of primary benefit to grain speculators. That is true. Most farmers, and particularly those that need help, disposed of their wheat long ago. The help that they needed in July will do them no good now. It will add to the profits of speculators who are long on wheat. Nevertheless, the proposal is a good one and ought to be put into effect. Sixty million bushels of wheat will keep millions of German children from hunger and possibly starvation. We can afford to make the loan, even though the risk is not good. We can not afford to let children starve. From a more cold-blooded standpoint, it will be a good thing to get that surplus wheat out of the country. The

result will be an advance in the price of all grain, and a renewed confidence in agriculture. The fact that Mr. Armour has his elevators full of wheat should not stop us from doing something that ought to be done."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for November 17 says in an editorial: "The world survey of agricultural conditions contemplated by the Department at Washington will be of ultimate advantage to 'the farmer' if carried out systematically. There would be little value in a spasmodic effort made in deference to the present demand to 'do something.' Our consular service has long been blamed for its inefficiency in this field. It has been noted that the English Government keeps a 'business agent' attached to its own foreign service; and that its representatives, reappointed over a long term of years, are able to undertake a close study of imports and exports, and thus make annual reports of real value. There are many difficulties to be overcome, due to language, and to the lax efforts put forth by many governments in the keeping of available records. All tabulated returns must be translated into terms that are available for use in the countries represented. For these reasons no immediate advantage can result from so widespread an investigation; and unless coupled with decisive reforms in our foreign representation no information of very great value is likely to be obtained. There is thus a field for governmental work of this kind that should be cultivated, and the want has been recognized for a long time. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it seems to us that the making of such information as may be rightfully gathered of direct benefit to our farmers as a class is only a remote possibility. It is knowledge more useful to exporters and importers, to those who buy and sell farm products and raw materials than to the agriculturists themselves. We should beware of expecting too much from efforts of this nature....There is much talk now of farmers' cooperative associations. We see no reason why the experiment should not be tried. But to suppose that Government statistics gathered over the world by the Department of Agriculture can much avail these companies, once formed, is presuming much. The intermediate dealers in grain exports, risking their capital on their information of markets, are much more apt to be successful. Governments are not good business men, if we may use such a phrase. They lack in detail and incisiveness. They 'want to help,' perhaps, but they take no risks. They are interested in one side only of the transaction and do not 'look out for the other fellow.' They are not striving to build up mutual interests, and lose their purpose once they have published statistics....A recent report by investigators sent out by President Coolidge of the wheat situation contains the following: 'The speculator is supposed to be the master mind, directing and distributing the flow of wheat, adjusting supply and demand and stabilizing and steadying prices. The trouble is that the speculator does not observe the rules laid down in books on political science. No one can foretell whether, in time of need he will be there or not. When he is most needed, he is often least in evidence and in fact on a declining market is likely to make

matters worse by selling wheat rather than buying. As a result the public contract wheat market since the war has not been fulfilling in a staisfactory way its supposed functions as a regulator and distributor of the flow of wheat. It undoubtedly has a field of usefulness.....' This use of the word 'speculator' will prejudice many minds. There is a legitimate export trade that is not primarily or solely speculative in the common use of the term. Would not a Government that undertook to buy the 'surplus' become in the same way speculative? But this is the important factor -- if the Government undertakes the task of making market and price it will be in direct competition with legitimate exporters and the result must be greater disorder than at present. The people, the taxpayers, will pay all the losses; the consumers will pay all advances governmentally induced....."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.19: Chicago hog prices closed at $7.20 for the top and $6.50 to $7 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.90 to $11.50; butcher cows and heifers $3 to $10.75; feeder steers $4.35 to $7.65; veal calves $6.75 to $9; fat lambs $10.25 to $12.50; and feeding lambs $11.00 to $12.50.

Potato markets steady. New York Round Whites closed at $1.65 to $1.80 sacked and bulk per 100 pounds, $1.35 f.o.b. Cabbage markets unsettled. New York Danish type sold at $15 to $20 bulk per ton in New York and Philadelphia. Wisconsin Danish cabbage $12 to $14 in Chicago, $10 to $12 f.o.b. Onion markets nearly steady. New York and midwestern yellow varieties, medium to large sizes ranged, $2.50 to $3.10 sacked per 100 pounds. Apple markets about steady. Eastern Baldwins $4 to $4.50 per barrel in New York and Philadelphia. York Imperials $3 to $3.75 eastern city markets. Delicious $2.85 to $3.15 in Chicago.

Average prices quoted Nov.19: No.1 dark northern spring wheat, Minneapolis $1.10 to $1.20; No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.05, Kansas City $1.04 to $1.17, No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.10 to $1.12. No.2 yellow corn St. Louis 95¢, Chicago 96¢ to $1.01. No.3 white oats Chicago 42 1/4 to 44¢, St. Louis 43 1/4 to 44¢.

Wholesale prices 92 score butter to-day: New York 54¢; Philadelphia 54 1/2¢; Chicago 52 1/2¢; Boston 51 1/2¢.

Spot cotton up 41 points, closing at 33.76¢ per lb. New York December future contracts up 47 points, closing at 34.68¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.19,	Nov.17,	Nov.19,1922
20 Industrials	91.35	89.65	95.82
20 R.R. stocks	80.56	79.80	86.11

(Wall St. Jour., Nov.20.)

Section 1.

Packers Object to Audit

A Chicago dispatch to the press to-day says: "Packing officials of the three companies which Secretary Wallace November 20 announced had been given demands to permit auditors full access to their books indicated they will resist the demand even to taking the matter into the courts. 'Such attempted regulation of the entire business can but result in conflict of regulation and the confusion of the industry,' E.F.Swift, president of Swift & Co., declared. 'It will probably be necessary to let the courts decide this issue.'....'I still believe the Constitution gives a little privacy to citizens and we want to find out,' said Thomas Creigh, general counsel for the Cudahy Packing Company. 'There's nothing in the Packing and Stockyards act which will permit an official to walk into your office, sit down to a desk and tell you how to run your business.' Thomas B. Wilson, head of Wilson & Co., was out of the city and other officials declined to comment."

Japan Condemns Alien Land Decision

An Associated Press dispatch from Tokyo to the press to-day says: "The Nichi Nichi, the only vernacular newspaper here to comment on the decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the alien land laws of California and Washington, says the decision is a most serious threat against all Asiatics and is clearly discriminative treatment. 'The anti-Japanese movement (in America) has finally achieved success,' the newspaper says. 'Japanese residents, having lost all chances of appeal, can only await reflection on the part of the American public, who, after all, are the greatest sufferers from anti-Japanese legislation.'"

Hail Losses

A Helena, Mont., dispatch to the press to-day says: "During the period from 1916 to 1922, inclusive, insurance companies have paid $3,814,500 on hail losses in Montana and the State Hail Insurance Department has paid out more than $1,000,000, according to figures compiled by E. K. Bowman, State Hail Insurance Commissioner. These payments, Mr. Bowman said, represent only a small part of the actual damage because only a small part of the actual value of the crop is insured each year. The total of risks written by insurance concerns and of those assumed by the State department is estimated to equal the average value of one year's crop, or $85,000,000. If the adjustments made by hail insurance firms and the State represented the actual damage, it would mean that Montana farmers suffer an annual loss of approximately 7 per cent of the value of their crops, according to Mr. Bowman."

German Relief

The Philadelphia Ledger to-day says: "The Coolidge administration has no definite plan for German relief, and the question is not being given formal consideration by the President and his advisers."

Section 2.

Agricultural Commission's Report

The Wall St. Journal for November 20 quotes from the Boston News Bureau as follows: "The report to the President by Eugene Meyer, jr., and Frank W. Mondell on the wheat situation contains much sound doctrine and some interesting discussion of debatable questions. It is valuable also because it is chiefly the product of a man whom the farmer trusts....The most valuable sections of the report have to do with the proposal that the Government shall purchase the wheat 'surplus,' and the plans for cooperative marketing....The objections offered by the grain trade in Minneapolis, he lays, rather unfairly, to prejudice, but he states them with reasonable accuracy: the present methods of marketing are the most economical and produce the greater degree of success; statistical studies prove the farmer would not benefit from the new scheme; such a plan may have worked for California fruit and southern cotton and tobacco, but it will not work for wheat; cost of operating the plan would be excessive. Mr.Meyer does not lightly dismiss these objections; he wants the new plan to be tried out; he says there is no convincing evidence that it would not work, and he freely admits that what Mr. Sapiro and others have done for other products will not so readily be done for wheat....But of the curative plans proposed, that pertaining to production is more valuable than the marketing plan--'the adjustment of production to American needs if the world market is oversupplied from other producing countries at lower prices than are satisfactory to the American producer under prevailing conditions.'"

Agricultural Conditions

Farm problems can not be solved by political processes, according to John H. Rich, chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, who submitted a report to the Federal Reserve Board November 19, analyzing conditions in the Northwestern agricultural States. Mr. Rich says a great and fundamental change has taken place in agriculture since the World War, which he likens to the period following the Civil War. During the war period, he stated, production was accelerated, land values increased, farmers overextended their credits in some cases and a readjustment to normal conditions with losses and bankruptcies in many cases was to be expected. But this condition is only a passing phase in agricultural life, he says, and the future for agriculture is good. While the mortality was heavy, he said, it was in the ranks of the unfit that losses were suffered, and to-day farming is on a sound basis and farmers are learning quickly to adapt themselves to the new conditions. The analysis of the northwestern district made by Mr. Rich shows that there are in the northwestern grain area 388,242 farms, embracing 72,250,000 acres. Of this number 203,040 farmers are classified as wholly or principally grain raising farmers, and "of the total number 5,388 are bankrupt or being foreclosed, 9,302 so involved as to be in imminent danger of bankruptcy and 4,959 have been forced to abandon their farms and leave the country." This ratio of failure is 7.2 per cent and of the failures the percentage by States is Montana 17.7, North Dakota 10.5, northwestern Wisconsin 3, Minnesota 3.7, South Dakota 7.3 and northern Michigan 2.8.(Press, Nov.20.)

Farm Tenancy

Samuel Adams says in Public Affairs for December: "The troubles of the farmers have been much before the public of late. Ponderous intellects have been devising various plans for the solution of the farmers' problems, with comparatively little consideration of what the farmers themselves want or of what is possible. But the present unheaval over high prices for goods that the farmer needs, and the low prices of the things that the farmer produces, do not, in my opinion, constitute the really big farm problem that America must face. This depression will pass. Farm tenancy is vastly more important than the misfortunes the Western States are now experiencing; indeed, the chief importance of that depression will be measured, ultimately, in its tendency to force men off the farms, to increase mortgage debt and to add to the number of tenant farmers. I have been associated with agricultural interests all my life....The result of all of this experience has been to confirm strongly my view that there should be appointed, at once, a commission to investigate the extent and causes of farm tenancy in the United States, and to work out recommendations designed to remedy the present condition and tendency, which is strongly in the direction of a further increase in the percentage of tenant farmers. I should want the whole question of land ownership in this country made the subject of careful inquiry. At present, 40 per cent of our farmers are tenants; in one State the percentage rises to 67 -- more than two-thirds. Those figures are highly ominous to our success as a republic; they imply the formation of a peasant class, the growth of dissatisfaction with our economic and political status. I should want the problem studied constructively, with a view toward restoring land ownership to the masses of the people....The facts can be brought out only through careful and impartial investigation. The present condition indicates clearly that such an investigation is needed."

Foreign Investments

The Annalist for November 19 says: "It may be startling to the average person to be told that, in the 10-year period which ends this December, American investors will have purchased more than $5,000,000,000 worth of securities of foreign Governments, States, municipalities and corporations. Dollar bonds sold here alone total more than $4,000,000,000. Of course that amount does not represent the amount at present outstanding in our investors' strong boxes, this would be fairly estimated at about $3,000,000,000. Since 1921 there has been a wholesale rush of dollars overseas. The movement shows no signs of material diminution in the near future. How fast dollars are emigrating through issues of foreign dollar bonds may be seen from the fact that the present rate is about $700,000,000 a year, more than $15,000,000 a week and more than $2,000,000 a day. The $5,000,000,000 exported in this 10-year period is fully twice as much as has been invested by foreign investors in the United States in the past 150 years. The total includes only bonds floated by foreign countries since 1914. It includes only a rough and conservative estimate of foreign internal issues placed here in the same period. It does not include the dollars which have gone abroad through other channels and, of course, it takes no account of the $10,000,000,000 advanced by the United States Government to its Allies in the war."

Grain Exports

Grain exports from the United States last week amounted to 2,417,000 bushels compared with 1,696,000 bushels the week before. Figures made public November 19 by the Commerce Department gave the following comparison of grain exports last week with those of the previous week: Barley, 115,000 bushels, against 20,000; corn, 150,000, against 79,000; oats, 76,000, against 131,000; rye, 141,-000, against 86,000; wheat, 1,935,000 against 1,380,000; flour, 457,700 barrels, against 359,400 barrels. Canadian grain exported from United States ports last week amounted to 1,583,000 bushels compared with 1,560,000 the week before. (Press, Nov.20.)

Wheat Crop

The St. Paul Pioneer Press for November 15 says in an editorial: "Reduction of the wheat acreage of the United States from 62,000,000 to 50,000,000, recommended by a committee of the Wheat Council, at its meeting in Chicago, is not as revolutionary as it seems at first glance. The cut would be not much more than the increase in wheat planting which has taken place since 1914, the last year unaffected by war or after war conditions....The farmer's discontentment with the wheat situation is due not only to the price, but also to reduced yield per acre. Winter wheat averaged 16.5 bushels in 1913 and 19 bushels in 1914, but only 13.7 in 1921 and about the same in subsequent years. Spring wheat declined to an average of 10.5 in 1921, compared with 13 in 1913 and 11.8 in 1914. It is probable that in many cases wheat has been sown in poor soil in recent years. There is no gainsaying the advice of the Wheat Council to reduce acreage of that cereal to a closer proportion to the demand, as was done 10 years ago."

Wheat Situation

The Modern Miller for November 17 says in an editorial: "We respect Mr. Anderson's views and yet we do not indorse the position of the Wheat Council as expressed in its report printed in this issue, in which it advocates a reduction of 10,000,000 acres of wheat, and the placing of wheat growing on a straightout basis of domestic production and consumption as nearly as practicable. The Modern Miller deems it a better policy to produce a surplus at less cost, which can be easily accomplished through the distribution of good seed. It is only one step beyond producing wheat for domestic needs, to importing wheat for necessity. Any partial crop failure on a reduced acreage puts us in the importing class and this is a big step backwards for a nation that has been the world's greatest producer and the world's largest surplus producer in years past. Now to advocate the sacrifice of our export trade as a means to force profits for the farmer we believe is a fallacy. The first result would be increased cost to the American consumer and the farmer would still have to meet the competition of Canadian wheat with duty added. Our export markets would be sacrificed. If the council advocated a reduction in surplus acreage and increased yields with a lower per acre cost, and the production of a surplus, we believe it the soundest policy for the farmers and the Nation. To put us on a domestic onsumption basis of production we deem is a serious menace to export trade and to the milling industry and the farmer will not prosper under such a program. We find many business

men who hold similar views. They come to our attention all the time. ....Representative Little of Kansas says the over-supply of wheat is a myth. He disputes the findings of Eugene Meyer and Frank W. Mondell who investigated the wheat situation and advocate reducing the production. There are plenty of others who will oppose any plan to produce wheat only to meet domestic needs. It is a dangerous policy and an economic fallacy.....Give us better seed and practical distribution and then the profit is there. The world needs our wheat and will absorb it if it is economically produced."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

1 The Daily Market Record for November 17 quotes the Detroit Free Press as follows: "It is reported that Secretary Wallace is trying to persuade President Coolidge to approve a plan for creating a wheat exporting corporation, backed by the Government, which shall sell surplus wheat abroad for the best obtainable price and make up its losses through a general levy on the wheat industry next year. Details of the Secretary's plans are not available, but it is evident that it involves 'dumping' American wheat on foreign markets in a manner which was strongly condemned by the commission which recently investigated the wheat question and reported to the President. To understand how foreign governments will feel on the subject it is only necessary to imagine how this country would react if the Argentine Republic or Canada were to finance a concern and charge it with the duty of selling wheat below cost in Minneapolis. Dumping, when it is carried out by private interests, causes trouble enough, and the United States has legislated against dumping anything on the American market. How can it consistently authorize a scheme which involves dumping an American product on other nations? This is a question Secretary Wallace will have to meet squarely and there is reason to think he will have considerable difficulty in doing so."

2 The Toledo Blade for November 17 says in an editorial: "The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture is pleased to report that farming in general is upon a much more prosperous basis than it was two years ago. The value of farm products has increased nearly two billions of dollars. The prices of the necessities the farmers buy are declining. While there is no hope to be gleaned from the proposition of Government price fixing a workable scheme might be worked out by which the Government undertakes to be the selling agent of surplus grain. The improvement in the lot of the farmers would warrant something like a national celebration if that improvement meant the end of worries, the closing of the history of hard times. Unhappily, agriculture is likely to be paying for a year or two yet for the evil days of the past. It will have to square old debts. It will have to make up for economies that let equipment fall in point of usefulness, soil deteriorate for want of fertilization, stock go at sacrifice. The saying that troubles never come singly is probably better appreciated by the agricultural class than by any other...It is still necessary that this industry -- the one that provides the first necessity of any nation -- shall be helped and protected where aid

and protection are practical. This does not mean the passage of measures supposedly in the interest of farmers, but really in the interest of senators and representatives desiring farmers' votes. It does not mean accepting every proposal of relief as a suggestion from heaven. It means simply giving agriculture that consideration which a business receives in a community which realizes its dependence upon the welfare of that business."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.20: Average prices quoted Nov.20: No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis $1.10 to $1.21, No.2 hard winter wheat Chicago $1.04 to $1.04 1/2, Kansas City $1.10 to $1.17. No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.12. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 89¢, Kansas City 80¢. New No.3 yellow corn St. Louis 83¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 43¢, St. Louis 44¢.

Chicago hog prices: top $7.30, bulk of sales $6.70 to $7.10; medium and good beef steers $9.50 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers $3 to $10.64; feeder steers $4.35 to $7.65; light and medium weight veal calves $6.75 to $8.75; fat lambs $10.25 to $12.50; feeding lambs $11 to $12.50 and fat ewes $4 to $6.75.

New York potatoes, Round Whites sold at $1.65 to $1.80 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs. eastern cities, $1.35 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites brought $1.35 to $1.50 in Baltimore and Pittsburgh, 85¢ to $1.10 in Chicago, 85¢ f.o.b.

Sweet potatoes, Eastern Shore of Virginia yellow varieties, $3.50 to $4.50 per barrel city markets, top of $5.50 in Boston. New York midwestern onions yellow varieties medium to large sizes, ranged $2.50 to $3.10 sacked per 100 pounds. New York cabbage, Danish type, $18 to $25 bulk per ton eastern cities, $14 to $15 f.o.b. Eastern apples, York Imperials $3 to $3.50 per barrel in New York and Philadelphia. Stayman Winesaps $4.50 to $4.75 in Philadelphia.

Spot cotton prices up 11 points, closing at 33.87¢ per lb. New York December future contracts up 12 points, closing at 34.80¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.20,	Nov.19,	Nov.20, 1922
20 Industrials	91.26	91.35	95.59
20 R.R. stocks	80.77	80.56	85.83

(Wall St. Jour., Nov. 21.)

Section 1.

Governor Pinchot Advises Cooperation

An Omaha dispatch to the press to-day says: "The farmer's fundamental need is a satisfactory market, which could be brought about by extension of the cooperation endeavor, construction o deep waterways and the greater electrification of farms, said Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, in an address prepared for delivery November. 21 before the convention of the Farmers' Union. 'Cooperation, more than any other single remedy, points the way out,' Governor Pinchot declared. He emphasized that the farmer's market lies mainly in American towns and cities, the prosperity of which is essential to farm prosperity. A better market abroad, the Governor said, can be had by helping improve European conditions and by national legislation for special credit facilities for farm products."

Senator Ladd on Muscle Shoals

A statement urging the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for the Muscle Shoals power and fertilizer project was issued November 21 by Senator Ladd, who quoted from a recent letter by Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the War Industries Board, on the Ford offer....."Mr. Baruch believes in the development of Muscle Shoals as a great industrial plant for the manufacture of nitrogen compounds and fertilizers for use in agriculture," said Senator Ladd. "My own studies have led me to the same conclusion and my investigations made during the past summer in Germany and Norway only the more strongly confirm my belief in the possibilities of the great undertaking at Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of commercial fertilizers....."

Sears-Roebuck Begin Farm Research

A Chicago dispatch to the New York Times to-day states that the establishment of a Sears-Roebuck agricultural research foundation to ascertain the essential facts relating to the farming industry, was announced November 21 by Julius Rosenwald, president of the mail order company. Mr. Rosenwald said that the foundation would be headed by "the most capable men to be found in the agricultural research field." A field force also is contemplated. The announcement set out that every phase of agricultural economics is to be studied. "As business men," Mr. Rosenwald said, "we feel under a direct obligation to do everything we can to improve the farmer's condition. A careful survey has revealed to us that where the farmer needs help is in economics in marketing his products. The American farmer stands to-day as the most efficient farmer in the world. On production per man he has no equal. His problem is the disposal of the surpluses which he has piled up through better farming methods, and it is essential that he reap the full reward for the use of these improved methods."

Cotton Pool

A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Orderly marketing of cotton pooled in the Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association became assured November 21, when an agreement was reached between the association and a group of New York banks through the First National Bank of Montgomery."

Section 2.

Agricultural Relief 1

The New York Commercial for November 20 says in an editorial "Some months ago we were told in most of the newspapers of the land that the farmers were in a bad way and if the Government did not come to their rescue, by providing money for crops and fixing prices at extortionate levels, nobody could tell just what dreadful thing would happen. Everybody, we were told, however, could understand that what would result would be dreadfully dreadful--or words to that effect. The wheat farmers were particularly vocal because they had planted twelve million acres more to wheat than they did in the days prior to the war and having produced a crop that was too large to be consumed by the normal number of customers, were forced to hold their grain or sell it at a low price. The condition concerning which there was then and still is so much complaint, it should be remarked here, was not unique in the annals of the farmers of this land. The wheat growers were not the first to over-crop nor the first to complain when they reaped what they had sown and found it to excel in abundance beyond the demand....So much for what we were told some time ago. Now comes the report that President Coolidge will not recommend to Congress any plan whereby it start out to buy wheat at an inflated price. The President, who is fairly conversant with farming, has the feeling that time is the sure cure for the troubles that afflict the farmers in the wheat belt. Also he understands that although the growers of the material from which we make our bread are distressed by too large crops and too low prices, the rest of the agricultural life of the country is doing fairly well and will get a round billion more for what it has produced this year than it got for its last year's crops. The bald and brutal fact is that while we sympathize with the farmers because of the fact that some of them have grown too much wheat, we also felicitate the others who are about to divide among themselves a billion more dollars than they had to divide last year. The wheat growers are not the only class of producers in this country suffering from overproduction, perhaps. The oil producers are right now experiencing much the same thing. They have been egged on to drilling wells under the stimulus of a very great demand for oil products, due to a rapidly growing use of automobiles and gas engines. They, like the wheat growers, thought that prices were never going to fall. But they have fallen and all because too much oil has been brought to market. It is not the function of Government to make sure at the request of any one or a large number of individuals that a certain high price is obtained for any commodity. If it were to do that for one group it could not escape doing it for others. And the result would be disastrous."

2 Referring to Senator Brookhart's recent talk before the New York Academy of Political Science, The Journal of Commerce for November 21 says: "This lawgiver now comes forward with a definite plan which calls for the appropriation of $204,000,000 by Congress to be used in starting 'a cooperative and credit system.' Now here is a concrete proposal of the sort that has already frequently been

foreshadowed in socalled 'radical' utterances whose purpose it is to bring about a situation that will keep prices moving upward by bank credit inflation. A beginning is made by cutting away a large part of the capital funds of the Federal Reserve System on the ground that they are profits taken from the people, and then the institution thus founded is to be employed for the purpose of expanding credit. This same notion of inflation was the root of the Agricultural Credits bill of last winter which became the act of March 4, 1923. It is the basis of pretty nearly all of the plans to help the farmer that have made their way to the front in Congres during the past three or four years. As for cooperative marketing-which is tied to Mr. Brookhart's proposal without any definite reason for making such a connection--that is clearly a makeweight. Cooperative marketing just now is a popular 'fad' and therefore it seems helpful to suggest some connection between a highly capitalized Government institution and a plan for 'cooperation,' notwithstanding that the latter is by its very nature opposed to the concept of public interference....The unsound money and credit propaganda is a decided political danger in the United States today. Temporarily checked by comparative prosperity in some parts of the country it is ready to forge to the front once more whenever unemployment or discontent furnish the necessary developmental conditions. There are many men now in public life, or desirous of reentering the Federal service, who see in the time-worn attack on the banks their most available method of making political capital for themselves. The situation is not one which can be lightly ignored or passed over, but the proposals of Messrs. Brookhart et al should be taken as symptomatic of a state of mind that needs careful treatment."

Raisin Market in China

A Fresno dispatch to the press of November 21 says: "The Oriental market is now being developed by raisin growers associations to provide a wider yearly outlet for the raisin crop of California, according to the manager. He also said the bakery trade is now the most important to the association. 'The Orientals are not raisin users by custom,' said the manager. 'They are buying in small quantities because they like sweets. We began two years ago to develop this market. Already this year we have more than doubled the export to Japan, and our business in China is beginning to grow.'"

Southern Immigration

The New York Times for November 21 says in an editorial: "If the plan of certain southern interests to induce northern farmers to take up farms in the South succeeds, the gain for the Southern States would more than compensate for the loss in productive power resulting from the northward migration of so many negroes. But, unfortunately, there are many obstacles in the way of realization. The South, quite naturally, wants good men who, while bringing to the community the benefit of their labor, will not introduce ways and customs which may unsettle local opinion. Prospective colonizers, on the other hand, can not but be impressed

with the fact that so many southern farms have been deserted. The inducements to move South must be greater than those at home. In the past the principal lure for those who have deserted old farms for new has been the prospect of fresh land. So small has been the development of intensive farming in the United States that the retrograde movement from good to less good lands has been slow. It does not follow, of course, that farmers would be offered poorer lands in the South than in the North. As a matter of fact, one of the principal factors in favor of the plan is the amount of rich land obtainable cheaply in certain southern areas. Despite the splendid development of agriculture in the South during the last three decades, there is still much to be done. The tendency away from staple crops such as cotton and tobacco has been increasing, but the principle of diversification is not yet so widely applied as it should be.....The experience of the Northwestern States with farming immigrants has been excellent. There is every reason to believe that the South might get the same satisfactory results."

Tariff on Canadian Grain

The Fort Wayne News-Sentinel for November 9 says in an editorial: "Farmers who are dissatisfied with prices for their produce are, for all their discomforts, breathing a prayer of thanksgiving for the enactment of a tariff which shuts out Canadian grain. Millers might be glad of an opportunity to buy at the lower prices quoted for Canadian products. At any rate, a larger supply in the American market would inevitably depress the prices of agricultural produce."

Traffic Laws

The Plain Dealer, Lake City, Mich., for November 8 says in an editorial: "Traffic laws which differ in different States and different towns in the same State, are a cause of confusion, accident loss of property, and loss of life. Uniform traffic laws, the same the country over, will promote safety.....With forty-eight States and thousands of municipalities, all making their own traffic rules, the motorist is more or less at sea as to what he can and can not, should and should not do. But when the National Government builds roads for the Nation, a national traffic law will be inevitable as a national policy force for the national highways. 'A paved United States in our day' is not only devoutly to be wished for, because of the material benefits it will bring, but because of the safety the uniformity of traffic rules will provide, when the Congress authorizes a system of national highways which will serve all the States as a good State highway system now serves all the counties in that State."

Wheat

Southwestern Stockman-Farmer for November 15 says: "The wheat farmers have long since realized that in turning out a crop of wheat sufficient to supply the whole world they dealt themselves a mighty poor hand, and this deal of the cards in the wheat game has given the economists, the financiers, the politicians, and the Government officials from the President right down the line, one problem which they admit is too big for them to solve. Many solutions have been submitted, but none of them practicable. Various

plans and schemes have been proposed, most all of which involved Government backing and of such a nature as to establish a dangerous precedent. In the mean time, we would like to inquire who holds the bulk of this wheat surplus at the present time; not the farmer. to any great extent, although in his obligation to his banker he m possibly be interested in the final outcome, but the chances are that most of this surplus wheat is owned or controlled by the specu lator. A very great majority of the wheat farmers have practically pocketed their losses and have turned their attention to the new crop that promises to be another bumper. While it is claimed there is a decreased acreage there is no evidence of it in the wheat belt. Favorable crop conditions naturally have a tendency to keep the price down, and so the situation grows more tense."

Wheat Crop

The Iowa Homestead for November 15 says in an editorial: "If only the matter of changing from one crop to another were concerned, it would not be difficult to reduce the production of wheat as suggested. The real condition, however, is that a great volume of our wheat, in fact, such a large proportion as to make the balance of the crop insignificant, is produced upon ground which will produce very little else. For several decades the Government itself, the railroads, and the land speculators have encouraged the opening up to cultivation of vast tracts of land suited for the raising of wheat.....What, may I ask, are those who are urging reduction of wheat production going to do with the great majority of wheat farmers who are now making rich commonwealths out of what used to be termed the Great American Desert?....If these experts will explain what the wheat farmer is to grow upon land which can support its present population only by the raising of wheat, their proposals may be taken more seriously.....It is just as absurd to suggest, as I have been seriously urged, that the United States give up wheat growing as it is to suggest that the United States give up the manufacture of fabrics because they can be bought more cheaply abroad. It is more than likely that the production of wheat in the United States will increase rather than be reduced. The settlement of land suited to wheat cultivation is far from complete. In recent years vast tracts have been opened up to the cultivation of this crop, and the adoption of dry farming methods, so warmly indorsed by the same men who are now demanding the virtual abandonment of wheat as a crop in the United States, has been responsible for continuously increasing wheat crops. It has been little more than a year since these experts were advising that the production of corn be decreased, and that corn then on hand be burned, in order to increase the price. Nobody hears much about reducing corn acreage to-day, and in a few years nobody will hear much about abandoning wheat as a crop. It is criminal to condemn to death by slow starvation the wheat industry of America. Yet that is exactly what is being done by men who say that the United States can not compete with the rest of the world in the production of wheat, and that, therefore, the United States should give up the raising of wheat."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The National Live Stock Reporter for November 15 says in an editorial: "A gratifying reaction in America the past few months has been the drift back towards economic fundamentals and away from 'Cure-All Legislation'. Possibly the situation is not really clearing, but is merely a semblance of restoration of business and governmental sanity, incident to the vacation of Congress. However, the lull in the clamor for class legislation is for the time being most gratifying, permanent or not....It will be a good thing for the general public when all classes and groups eschew politics and politicians and make a close intensive study of the economic possibilities and limitations enveloping their particular line of human endeavor. Even the Department of Agriculture seems to be paying more recognition to this fact of fundamentals regulating farm prosperity and adversity. Secretary Wallace has come out bravely against price fixing and Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the Economics Bureau, is preaching 'Sound Economics' as a basic farm program."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.21: Chicago hog prices closed at $7.50 for the top, and $6.80 to $7.20 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $9.35 to $11.25; butcher cows and heifers $3 to $10.65; feeder steers $4.35 to $7.50; light and medium weight veal calves $6.75 to $8.70 and fat lambs $10.25 to $12.50.

Potato markets tend lower. New York Round Whites closed at $1.60 to $1.80 sacked and bulk per 100 pounds, mostly $1.30 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites sold at $1.25 to $1.45 eastern cities, 85¢ to $1.10 in Chicago. Cabbage markets steady to firm. New York Danish type $15 to $20 bulk per ton in New York and Philadelphia, $20 to $25 other eastern cities, mostly $15 f.o.b. Onion markets unsettled with a slightly weaker tendency. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties closed at $2.50 to $3 sacked per 100 lbs. consuming centers. Apple markets about steady. New York Baldwins $4.25 to $4.50 per barrel in New York and Philadelphia.

Average grain prices quoted Nov.21: No.1 dark northern spring wheat, Minneapolis $1.09 5/8 to $1.20 5/8; No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.04; Kansas City $1.03 to $1.10; No.2 red winter wheat, St. Louis $1.11 to $1.12; No.2 yellow corn Chicago 90¢; New No.2 yellow corn St. Louis 87¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 1/2 to 44¢; St. Louis 44 1/4 to 44 1/2¢.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 53¢; Philadelphia 53 1/2¢; Boston 51 1/2¢; Chicago 52¢.

Spot cotton up 52 points, closing at 34.39¢ per lb. New York December future contracts up 60 points, closing at 35.40¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.21,	Nov.20,	Nov.21,1922
20 Industrials	92.17	91.26	94.29
20 R.R. stocks	81.45	80.77	84.33

(Wall St. Jour., November 22.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST November 23, 1923

Section 1.

Swift Bars Federal Auditors — A Chicago dispatch to the press to-day states that Swift and Company, packers, will decline to "permit the Department of Agriculture to place auditors permanently in their offices with power to examine at all times their books, papers and other documents," according to a statement issued November 22 by L. F. Swift, president of the company.

Wheat Marketing — A Seattle dispatch to the press to-day states that Washington wheat growers who took the advice of cooperative marketing interests and held wheat for a higher market have seen the value of the grain fall 8 cents a bushel since they decided to wait for better returns. That the "holding" theory was not accepted at its face by all the growers of the State is shown in the fact that nearly 20,000,000 bushels of the State's crop have been sold. Foreign inquiry is light, as Canadian wheat of equal strength is selling at $3 per ton less at Vancouver than the native grain on Puget Sound. Wheat operators predict that, while Washington farmers are holding, Canadian growers will name a price that will move their grain and draw off the bulk of the winter orders for foreign account.

Wheat Tariff — An Omaha dispatch to the press of to-day says: "Declaring that as long as high prices of necessities prevail as a result of duties for protection of American manufactured goods, it is right to raise or equalize the tariff on farm products, delegates to the annual convention of the Farmers Union asked in a resolution adopted November 22 that the tariff on wheat be increased to 50 cents a bushel."

National Grange Convention — A Pittsburgh dispatch to the press to-day states that a suggestion that the Government take into consideration the value of commodities in fixing rates for transportation was contained in a resolution adopted by the National Grange at its annual meeting November 22. Other resolutions adopted stated the grange's "unqualified opposition to ship subsidy legislation in any form," and to old age pensions and urged a strict censorship by motion-picture producers "not only of their production, but also upon the moral standards of their employees." Vigorous steps were taken by the convention to kill daylight saving throughout the country and to prevent cities from running their clocks contrary to standard time. The entire body of delegates is pledged to work for enactment of a Federal law which will prevent States and cities from adopting daylight-saving for local territory.

Section 2.

Agricultural Relief

The Daily Market Record for November 19 says: "Wheat was the only agricultural product with which the Government interfered during the war, and wheat to-day is the only farm product which is overproduced. The Government guaranteed a price for wheat in 1917 and 1918, and assured a profit to its growers. The perfectly natural result was that they went in strongly for wheat, planted it to every acre they could use, and even engaged in a scramble to buy land that led to a boom in farm prices -- and a subsequent smash, of course....The solution for the problem, so far as the Government is concerned, is to find a way to help the wheat grower to help himself, to tide him over the present trouble and to induce him to raise something else than wheat next year. Giving him more Government aid will only repeat the former mistake....Government 'help' is always a deception. It does not help. It weakens. When a nation forgets that it is the function of the people to support the Government and not of the Government to support the people it has started on the road that leads to poverty."

Brookhart's Statements

The New York Times for November 22 says in an editorial: "Senator Brookhart of Iowa can hit almost anything with a rifle. That makes it more curious that his mind almost invariably misses a fact. Ever since his election he has been shooting at statistics. He finds it easier to set up clay-birds of his own, so to speak. These he brings down with great satisfaction to himself.....He was in New York the other day smiting the Federal Reserve Board and the Regional Directors for discriminating against the farmers, who had been deflated while the infamous railroads were inflated. He said that the surplus of the Federal Reserve Board, 'two-thirds of which comes from the farmers and laboring people,' should be used to start a 'cooperative reserve bank to support a cooperative marketing agency' for farmers and workingmen. That is the romantic view. The report on conditions of agriculture in the Northwest made by Mr. John H. Rich, chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, to the Federal Reserve Board, shows the facts. A basic change in agriculture has come since the end of the World War. Inevitably, that war stimulated production and put up the price of farm lands. Inevitably, too, when the stimulation ceased and the farmers had to return from extraordinary to ordinary conditions, those of them who had already overextended their credit had to suffer. The fittest survived. This readjustment brought about considerable losses. It was a passing phase, not a permanent condition. To-day farming is on a sound foundation....."

The Wall Street Journal for November 22 says: "From Brookhart's latest seeding, not a single political sprout will force its way above soil. Let it be assumed that every Iowa farmer wants his Senator to 'create a separate Federal Reserve Bank for farmers.' The crop and the aftermath from that idea have swept more than Brookhart into the Senate. To thresh it out and make it of continuing market value, is the problem. To establish a political cooperative market wherein an old and unsound idea could be

forced on buyers at the sellers' terms would call for more than a Borah and Hiram Johnson rolled up into one man. Failing in a call so eloquent, Brookhart tells the American Academy of Political Science all about the crime of 1920....Taking the statement at 100 per cent, it leaves the Senator with perhaps the only undeflated mind, rural or urban, in the West. On May 18, 1920, the British importer paid $2.80 at New York for a bushel of wheat. For 1,000 bushels he paid in New York currency $2,800. To get that currency he paid in pounds the equivalent of $4,326. The New York price to the British consumer, at the current quotation for sterling, was $4.32 a bushel. What was true of wheat was true of all products. The world could not meet or finance United States export balances running $3,000,000,000 annually. The feverish pulse beat of the home market warned people with more experience than Brookhart that the end here was also in sight. Great Britain, France, every properly organized national community in the world, was prepared to deflate, and all did deflate. Coordinated deflation was the fine, inner texture of the League of Nations itself. There were probably many farmers in Iowa who did not in 1920 know as much about 1920 as they do now. The farmers who are now aware of a recent meeting of the Reserve Board are as numerous as those who did not know about the 'secret' meeting of 1920. If Brookhart can not imagine, by this time the farmer can at least feel that a greater power than can ever be embodied in any banking system swept over the world in 1920--the power of want."

usiness Conditions Fears of commercial disaster in this country following restoration of German industry were described as "needless" and protective tariffs on American agricultural products "worse than futile" November 19 by Benjamin M. Anderson, jr., Ph.D., economist of the Chase National Bank, before the Academy of Political Science. German underselling has resulted from the fact that external depreciation of the mark has been more rapid than the internal slump, he said. The recent demands of German workman for wages in gold has led to a sudden rise in gold costs and an increase in unemployment...."Protective tariffs on agricultural products, of which we produce more than we consume, as wheat, corn, cotton, hogs and most other agricultural products, are worse than futile. Minneapolis and other milling interests have had losses since Canadian grain has been diverted from them, while dairying interests in Minnesota, Wisconsin and other places were injured by the loss of the cheap by-products of wheat. Canadian cattle do not--since Canada raises little corn--compete with American corn fed cattle; rather, they constitute raw material for our cattle feeders. The tariff has prevented unused range on the American side of the line and unfed cattle on the Canadian side from getting together, as the natural course of trade would dictate. We shall solve the world's problems only by taking a very comprehensive view of them. The solution is to be found in the restoration of sound money, sound finances, open markets, liberal international trade policy, and then in letting private enterprise alone to straighten things out." (Jour. of Commerce, Nov.20.)

Grazing Fees

The National Live-Stock Reporter for November 20 says: "Increased fees for grazing have been announced by the Federal Forest Service for forests located in Utah and Idaho....Western cattle and sheepmen have lodged protest against the increased fees which apply to both cattle and sheep. The cattlemen, particularly, are in no position, they allege, to stand the enhanced costs of 'carrying on'. It is possible that in fairness to the industry the Government will have to adopt some plan similar to certain Kansas pasture districts where grass owners are remunerated on pound gain basis. The great increase, 200 to 300 per cent, would indicate that previous charges were grossly inadequate or the proposed rates are manifestly too high."

Land Reclamation

The Journal of Commerce for November 20 says in an editorial: "According to reports from New Orleans, southern interests are determined to have our national reclamation policies modified or extended to include many southern projects. At the present time, in the view of these groups, attention is paid too exclusively to western sections of the country....Here, at the admission of parties thereto, we have another of the all too familiar political 'deals' involving the expenditure of large sums of the taxpayers' funds for very doubtful purposes. High sounding terms and much half truth have led many into grave misunderstanding of this subject of reclamation. It is one thing to spend funds for the reclamation of land which under normal circumstances is after improvement worth what it costs; it is quite another to lay out huge sums on irrigation and other like projects only to find that the investment thus made is unable to support itself....It would be particularly unwise to expand such work at this time. Not only is the country heavily in debt and in no position to waste a penny but in many of its branches agriculture is already overexpanded. So true is the latter fact that many farmers find it difficult, or claim that they do, to make a decent living. Why, then, proceed at this time and in these circumstances to open up new and large tracts of land at tremendous cost? By all means let no serious attention be paid to these groups who would expand our reclamation work at this time."

Power Farming

The Country Gentleman for November 24 says in an editorial: "The next logical step in agriculture is toward power farming. Whether farmers will welcome the idea or not makes no difference. Conditions will force them in that direction. Evidence is abundant showing the trend of events. High industrial wages have drained the country districts of the best of its farm laborers. The further drift of population toward the cities is rapid. Every person who leaves the farm for the city increases the ranks of the food consumers and leaves a gap in the ranks of the producers. We are rapidly approaching a balance. In order to maintain production it will be necessary for those on the farm to increase their productive capacity. The only answer to that problem is more and better labor-saving machinery. This means more power, bigger horses, more tractors, the use of electricity. The implement companies complain of

the farmers' lack of interest in their product; they point to three very lean years and are worried about what the future holds. Yet if they would examine their sales records they would find a number of hopeful signs.....There is beginning to be a demand for more two-row and even four-row cultivators, while out through the Southwest the little combine has spread over the wheat fields to such an extent that the old army of hobos who followed the harvest for so many years is no longer needed. The sale of tractors has gone steadily forward, not so rapidly as in the war years, but in good volume. If there were better, more versatile tractors the sales would be much greater. There is a lesson in all this for the implement people if they will read it. This is the lesson: Farmers need more labor-saving machinery.....Power farming, with all that the term implies of better and bigger labor-saving machines, is due for a great new era of prosperity. Conditions in agriculture are making it inevitable. Farmers have studied this problem before, but they need to study it again, and study it carefully."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Commercial Appeal for November 16 says: "Secretary Wallace is entirely correct when he asserts that the troubles of the wheat growers can not be settled by the Government fixing the price of wheat....No government can suspend the law of supply and demand unless it takes over the control of both. To that extent the views of the head of the Department of Agriculture coincide with the elemental economic views of the average American. But Secretary Wallace is working on a plan for an export wheat commission to give aid to the farmers. He is having a hard time convincing the wheat growers that the wheat tariff urged by the agricultural bloc can be of any service to them....So far as wheat is concerned the tariff wall is about as useful as the great wall of China. The tariff can neither increase nor diminish the domestic demand except possibly as it might affect in other ways the financial status of the consumer. What the wheat market is suffering from is a lack of foreign markets and the tariff wall has been largely instrumental in that deficiency. Besides this same wall has allowed the price of the things the farmer has to buy to go up and by so doing has lowered the value of wheat, even though the price be stationary."

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.22,	Nov.21,	Nov.22,1922
20 Industrials	91.83	92.17	94.08
20 R.R. stocks	81.59	81.45	83.70

(Wall St. Jour., Nov.23.)

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.22: Chicago hog prices closed at $7.35 top and $6.70 to $7.20 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.60 to $11.15; butcher cows and heifers $3 to $10.65; feeder steers $4.35 to $7.50; light and medium weight veal calves $6.50 to $8.50 and fat lambs $10.25 to $12.60.

Potato markets tend slightly lower. New York Round Whites closed at $1.50 to $1.75 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs. Eastern cities, $1.20 to $1.35 f.o.b. Maine Green Mountains $1.60 to $1.95. Northern sacked Round Whites firm at $1.25 to $1.60 eastern markets, about steady in Chicago at 85¢ to $1.05. Cabbage markets generally firm for Danish type, weak for Domestic. Onion markets steady in Chicago, but show a general decline of 10 to 25¢ per 100 lbs. other cities. Apple markets nearly steady. Eastern Baldwins $4 to $4.25 per barrel in Philadelphia. York Imperials $3 to $3.75 in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Closing average grain prices Nov.22 - No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis, $1.11 to $1.22; No.1 hard winter Chicago $1.07 1/2; No.2 hard winter Kansas City $1.03 to $1.07; No.2 red winter Kansas City $1.08 to $1.09; St. Louis $1.13; No.2 yellow corn Chicago 84 to 87¢; No.3 yellow St. Louis 86¢; Kansas City 73 to 75¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 to 44¢; St. Louis 44 to 44 1/2¢.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 52¢; Philadelphia 53¢; Chicago 51 1/2¢.

Spot cotton down 26 points, closing at 34.15¢ per lb. New York December future contracts down 27 points, closing at 35.13¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Section 1

The President's Message — The Associated Press to-day says: "The general belief is that the three major questions upon which recommendations will be made are taxation, agricultural relief and transportation."

Muscle Shoals — The New York Times to-day says: "President Coolidge and Chairman Madden, of the House Appropriations Committee, have been considering a plan for possible solution of the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant problem. The President regards it as important to secure the opportunity for the production of nitrates in this country independent of foreign supplies, not only for national defense but for agriculture. At the White House yesterday it was stated the President thinks if such opportunity can be worked out satisfactorily at Muscle Shoals it would be of the greatest importance to the country....."

Cooperation at Grange Convention — A Pittsburgh dispatch to the press to-day says:".....The outstanding feature of the Grange meeting, and the most significant undertaking by that body in years, was the unanimous decision to institute a system for the orderly marketing of farm products. A special committee of seven was created with full authority to act for the organization. This committee will at once go to Washington and study the entire marketing situation. From their research they will work out a bill to be presented to Congress, embodying the principles of national cooperation marketing along the lines voted on at the November 22 session."

Tariff and Transportation — An Omaha dispatch to the press to-day says: "American farmers are required to pay $100,000,000 too much for their implements each year because of what H. E. Miles of New York, chairman of the Fair Tariff League, described as an 'inequitable tariff,' he told delegates attending the annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, which concluded its sessions November 23. He said that implement manufacturers were forced to pay $50,000,000 too much for raw materials, and this was passed on to the farmers, who could not pass this charge on to their customers because 89 per cent of all American farm products are sold on a free trade basis."

Public ownership of transportation systems, repeal or 'very substantial amendment' of the Esch-Cummins act, and separation of intermediate credit banks from both the Federal Farm Loan system and Federal Reserve banks were among measures advocated in the legislative program adopted by the National Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union November 23 .

Section 2.

Agricultural Finance

Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for November 21 says: " "as producers, farmers are necessarily interested in a cheap dollar," remarks an economist on the Atlantic seaboard who favors money by the bale. Farmers are not more interested in cheap money than are any other class of citizens. If the sale of products were the only side of the game, the farmer would profit by the cheap dollar. However, the farmer must buy just as other citizens buy, hence he naturally wishes his dollar to purchase as much as possible. Cheap money takes out of the farmer's spending pocket what it puts into his producing pocket. Furthermore, cheap money is always followed by a period of deflation which is always hard upon the producer. In the orgy of cheap money during the last year of the war and the year following, many farmers, as well as others, believed that they had made fortunes only to awake to the fact that they were hopelessly bankrupt. In the end, economics resolves itself into a question of what money will buy. To restate this proposition in homely Yankee phraseology, a man is working only for what he can save. It is the surplus left after legitimate expenditure which makes a man poor or wealthy. The man, be he farmer or manufacturer, who produces $100,000 per year and has to spend $98,000 for living and other expenses is exactly upon the same basis as the $5,000 per year salary earner with this difference; he assumes an economic risk which is not among the burdens and problems of the salary earner."

Agriculture

Farm and Ranch for November 24 says in an editorial: "In an address before members of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Electric Club, Mr. Theodore Price, editor of Commerce and Finance, suggested not only the possibility, but the advisability, of big business entering into the agricultural industry. He cited one instance of the successful operation of a large body of land in Mississippi by corporate interests, and incidentally referred to a similar venture in Texas, the Taft Ranch. Basing his remarks and his conclusions on the success attained in Mississippi, Mr. Price ventured the suggestion that in Texas were to be found many opportunities for inserting 'big business' in farming via regularly organized corporations and stock companies. Carrying his idea a little farther, the New York editor voiced the opinion that the time would come when farmers and farm labor would live in communities, cities and towns and be transported to the farm each morning, and that farm labor would demand and receive the same rate of pay per hour as do members of the organized crafts. There can be no doubt that better business methods in the agricultural industry would lessen the hazards of farming, but it is extremely doubtful that this can be done generally through corporation farming, the stockholders of which would have to depend entirely upon salaried men. This, of course, is done in centralized industries, but generally the officials of the company are thoroughly versed in all departments of the business, and production and distribution can be controlled. The theory of corporation farming, putting "big

business' in farming, as it were, has been the dream of some for many years. Putting theory into practice has proved an entirely different matter, but there probably will be a gradual increase in the number of corporation controlled farms and plantations. Future generations may see our best lands operated and controlled by men sitting in offices of our towering structures in the cities. It is a question, however, whether or not the country as a whole will be benefited. Thus far in the history of this country, the American farm owner has proved to be the balance wheel of the Nation. The strength of the Nation has been with the small home owner and the small, independent business man....Any successful effort to control our most productive lands, or even a fair percentage of them, by corporations, even though the most scientific methods of farming be employed, would reduce our rural population to a condition of serfdom. In European countries, and even in Mexico, where lands have been held in large bodies and farmed by tenants under the supervision of general managers, conditions became so unbearable that large holdings have been broken up to prevent revolutions."

Farmer-Labor Union A Raleigh, N.C., dispatch to the press of November 23 says: "Representatives of the North Carolina Federation of Labor and the North Carolina Farmers Union November 22 formally organized a State political council at a conference here held as a side issue to the annual convention of the Farmers Union. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws. Urging participation in the Farmer-Labor movement and outlining a program of national legislation 'which is of vital importance to every farmer and wage-earner,' Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League and managing director of the Farmers' National Council, said that Congress, at its forthcoming session should enact legislation retaining the highest sur-tax levied on incomes, increasing the inheritance and gift taxes, restoring a tax on undisturbed dividends or profits to meet the decision of the Supreme Court that a tax on stock dividends is unconstitutional. He also urged Government ownership of railroads and Federal control of our national resources."

Junior Clubs in England The Journal of the (British) Ministry of Agriculture for November says: "It is evident that the Young Farmers' Club movement is of national importance and that the effects are likely to be as far-reaching as those resulting from such other organizations of the time as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. The scheme has been fortunate enough to enjoy, from the outset, the support of the Daily Mail, and it is being increasingly patronized by breed societies and industrial firms. The National Farmers' Union is desirous of establishing close relations with the movement and it has been suggested that members of Young Farmers' Clubs might be enrolled as junior members of the National Farmers' Union branches. Nor is the interest of Government Departments lacking, for the Board of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture are anxious to give every form of encouragement in their power. The foundation

for work of this kind exists in the 'rural bias' which the Board of Education encourages in suitable elementary and secondary schools, and of which details are available in the publications of the board. The practical management of small livestock in connection with the teaching of rural science in elementary schools is an interesting feature. The Ministry, through its Divisional Inspectorate, is able to give much direct assistance, and has promised to use its influence with agricultural training and research institutions with a view to facilitating provision of lectures and dissemination of information. Local educational authorities also are becoming increasingly aware of the possibilities of the movement, and are in most cases willing to lend the services of suitable members of their staff. There is every probability that, as in the United States, the connection between schools, local agricultural education and club organization will become increasingly close. Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the Board of Education may in their discretion do anything consistent with their official responsibilities towards furthering this movement."

Sealskin Surplus — The press November 23 says: "The United States Government is losing a substantial sum because American women have changed their fashions in furs, and are showing less interest in sealskins, Secretary Hoover said November 22. Moreover, the Government has in stock some 10,000 pelts. The British, Japanese and Russian Governments also are facing losses, Mr. Hoover declared."

Wheat Freight Rates — Wheat growers would not benefit from a reduction in freight rates on export wheat, according to the Index, published by the New York Trust Company, which has completed an analysis of the possibilities growing out of the proposal advanced by President Coolidge. The way is already open for farmers to transport their crops to the Atlantic seaboard at lower rates, according to the Index, which states that the barge canal is ready to handle such work, but despite the lower water rate, as compared with the railroad rate, approximately 75 per cent of the total grain moved to the coast goes by way of rail. (N.Y. Times, Nov.23.)

Wheat Price — The Rural New-Yorker for November 17 says in an editorial: "When word came that western wheat growers are selling their grain at less than cost of production we tried to organize our eastern poultrymen so they could buy more wheat and help care for the surplus. On the theory that every little helps, poultrymen were willing to do their part, and they started in to buy wheat. Then they found that in spite of the reports of starvation prices for western growers, the eastern buyers were expected to pay more than ever for feeding wheat. That came near ending the performance, for no one can expect our poultrymen to substitute wheat for other grains unless they can make a bargain by doing so."

Wheat Situation The Providence Journal for November 17 says in an editorial: "When it is realized that approximately only 15 per cent of the available area of Canada for wheat raising is being utilized now, it is difficult for the mind to visualize the potential pile of grain that Canadian farmers some day will be able to exhibit. To talk of wheat in terms of millions of bushels indicates a tremendous crop; to refer to the commodity in terms of billions of bushels makes the situation well nigh incomprehensible. It is little wonder that Canadian wheat growers this season are facing an even more perplexing sale problem than are American agriculturists....It is pertinent to inquire what effect this increasingly large production of wheat in Canada is going to have on the United States. First of all, let it be said, while interfering now with the sale of our surplus stocks, Canadian wheat will not be an embarrassing factor a few years hence because we shall have no wheat to export. This year American farmers have raised nearly twice as much wheat as Canadian growers. We have, according to the best estimates, about 560,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 220,000,000 bushels of spring wheat. About half of the spring wheat is of a variety unsuited to milling purposes in this country. Consequently the middle western farmer depends upon the foreign market to absorb this surplus. That the foreign market is not responding as was anticipated accounts for a good deal of the agricultural unrest west of the Mississippi to-day....Our exportable surplus, therefore, is steadily diminishing. It is reasonable to expect that in another decade or two it will require our total production to satisfy domestic requirements. If, therefore, the future growth of the Nation should necessitate importation of the product, we have right next door the Canadian granary which bids fair to meet all needs for an incalculable length of time. And, of course, unlike European countries, we would not have to pay ocean transportation."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

Pacific Rural Press for November 17 says: "Secreatry of Agriculture Wallace very courteously and promptly replied to a telegram sent him by the agricultural section of the Commonwealth Club that inquired what legislative remedial measures for relief of farmers were being considered at this time. Secretary Wallace said as regards wheat farmers: 1. Increase in tariff. 2. Sell to Germany fifty million or more bushels of wheat on long time, with understanding that the wheat or flour will be distributed free to hungry people. 3. Creation of a Government export agency to sell surplus at best price in world market and thus force domestic price to top of tariff wall. He further adds that he thinks the creation of the Government export agency can be made practical both for wheat and other farm products of which we produce a surplus. He feels, however, that all three measures have merit. We may be premature in offering comment on these measures without having before us more evidence of the kind the proponents of these measures will have when they present them for the consideration of Congress. But with the evidence at hand we feel that measure number three has great possibilities. It has always been considered

a legitimate function of Government to assist in every way in increasing the exports from this country...With a properly managed Government export agency operating throughout the world, our producers would not only be benefited but our merchant marine as well. But it is difficult to see where prices can be increased to the producer through this plan, for if we have a surplus, we must accept the world price. It will, however, clear our granaries prior to the harvesting of a new crop. Measure number two is a straight business proposition. If adequate security can be given by Germany that will guarantee the payment of the bill when due, sell them all they will buy.....Measure number one: 'Increase the tariff' is the time-worn panacea for all ills....."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.23: Potato markets tend lower. New York Round Whites closed at $1.50 to $1.75 sacked and bulk. Northern Round Whites slightly weaker at $1.15 to $1.40 eastern cities, about steady at 85¢ to $1.10 in Chicago; mostly 75 to 80¢ f.o.b. Cabbage markets nearly steady. New York Danish type closed at $18 to $25 bulk per ton eastern markets, $17 to $18 f.o.b. Northern stock $15 to $17 in Chicago. Sweet potato markets nearly steady. Eastern Shore of Virginia yellow varieties closed at $3.75 to $4 per barrel in New York and Philadelphia. Onion markets steady in Chicago, but show a general decline of 10 to 25¢ per 100 pounds elsewhere. Apple markets dull. Eastern York Imperials $3 to $3.25 per barrel in Baltimore and sales from cold storage brought $4.25 in New York; Massachusetts Baldwins $3.50 in Boston.

Chicago hog prices closed at $7.30 top, and $6.70 to $7.10 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.50 to $11.15; butcher cows and heifers $3.40 to $10.65; feeder steers $4.35 to $7.50; light and medium weight veal calves $6.50 to $8.50; fat lambs $10.25 to $12.60; and feeding lambs $11 to $12.50.

Closing prices of 92 score butter: New York 52 1/2¢; Boston 51 1/2¢; Philadelphia 53¢, Chicago 50 1/2¢.

Average closing grain prices Nov. 23: No.1 dark northern spring wheat, Minneapolis, $1.10 to $1.21; No.2 hard winter, Chicago, $1.07, Kansas City $1.03, to $1.07, No.2 red winter, St. Louis $1.13, Kansas City $1.08 to $1.09. No.2 yellow corn, Chicago, 84 to 86¢, St. Louis, 85 to 86¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43¢ to 44¢, St. Louis, 44 to 45¢.

Spot cotton up 24 points, closing at 34.39¢ per lb. New York December future contracts advanced 25 points, closing at 35.38¢.(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.23,	Nov.22,	Nov.23, 1922
20 Industrials	92.13	91.83	94.10
20 R.R. stocks	81.25	81.59	83.46

(Wall St. Jour., Nov. 24.).

Section 1

President Given Another Relief Plan

Suggestions for the relief of farmers in the Northwest were laid before President Coolidge November 24 by Representative Summers, of Washington. They included: Increase of the tariff on wheat to double the present duties; creation of a Government agency to handle export wheat; reduction of freight rates on farm products and "elimination of unfair discrimination." Encouragement of cooperation of banking and business interests with wheat growers for "holding and orderly marketing of wheat". With reference to his suggestion for a wheat export agency, Mr. Summers said: "Such agency should have at its disposal the $58,000,000 profits that were taken from the wheat growers by the United States Wheat Corporation during the war. To this should be added interest--giving a total of $75,000,000 on which this Federal export wheat corporation could operate without in any way drawing on the Federal Treasury and without one dollar of expense to other industries or to the taxpayers of the country."(Press, Nov. 25.)

Wheat Tariff Hearings

The Tariff Commission's wheat tariff inquiry will advance into the second stage to-day, when its first public hearing will be held. The commission has invited millers, producers and other interested parties to state their cases on the appeal by the Wheat Council of the United States for an increase of 50 per cent in the present wheat duty of 30 cents a bushel. Commissioners have been engaged for several days in laying a groundwork for the field inquiry, which also is to be made, and, it was stated. Vice Chairman Culbertson will direct the task of gathering data from growers and millers bearing on the propriety of the present rates. Little information has been made available as to the program for obtaining production costs in Canada, from where the chief wheat competition comes. The commission will have to ascertain an average cost of production there, with information pertaining to marketing costs, in order to weigh properly the information as to costs south of the border line. (Press, Nov. 26.)

Agriculture and Business

The continued demand for merchandise is due in large part to the better financial condition of the Nation's farmers, according to the survey, published to-day by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which notes that while irregularity in general industry is still noticeable, it has had little effect on employment or wage scales. "The substantial improvement in the economic position of the farmers as a whole, compared with that early this year or last fall, is making itself felt in various directions," says the survey. "These tendencies toward stable conditions and the better adjustment between prices of farm products and of other commodities are reassuring to those who feared that the recessions in prices and production earlier in the year marked the beginning of a major depression."

Section 2

Agricultural Commission's Report

Price Current-Grain Reporter for November 21 says: "A great deal has been printed in the daily press of late as to how to help the farmer....and now Messrs Meyer and Mondell think it can be accomplished by cooperative marketing. Cooperative marketing is quite a high-sounding phrase and perhaps these gentlemen do not know that many farmers have been marketing their grain through cooperative farmer elevators in the grain surplus States for a good many years and it would be quite interesting to have these two gentlemen explain just what they mean by cooperative marketing, and point out, definitely giving facts and figures, as to exactly how this is going to secure a better price and more money for the wheat farmer. That is all we want to know."

Agriculture

In reporting the hearing of the rate commission from eight States, the Weekly Kansas City Star quotes H.J.Waters as saying: "'Agriculture has weathered the storm of the last four years solely and simply by drawing on its reserves. Farmers have worn out their reserves in cash, in equipment, in materials, in clothing and household goods, and in some regions have drawn deeply on their equity in the land. In four years American agriculture has been forced to use up a good part of the liquid accumulations of a whole generation, and a prosperous generation at that.' In explanation, Dr. Waters said the farmer has passed through a period where he has had to increase his indebtedness to keep going.... Mr. Dickinson inquired if it was not a fact that the farmer was a speculator in oil stocks and other promising enterprises during the war. Dr. Waters replied that he presumed the farmers made some foolish investments, 'like the rest of us,' for which he had to suffer. 'I doubt if it had any influence on the agricultural situation, nor do I imagine the farmer's speculations affected his solvency. Compared with the shrinkage in wheat and livestock, the amount lost on one or two shares of oil stock was negligible. Mr. Dickinson wondered to what extent the farmer's condition could be charged to lack of foresight. 'If failing to sell his farm when prices were high,' Dr. Waters answered, 'and failing to sell his cattle when prices were high, could be called "lack of foresight," I should say that a good deal of the farmer's plight might be charged to a lack of foresight.'....Dr. Waters concluded his testimony with the statement that the wheat farmer's prolonged struggle with low grain prices against the high production costs is already threatening his standards of living."

Brazilian Bananas

A New York dispatch to the press of November 24 says: "Brazilian bananas were brought to the New York market November 23 for the first time by the Spanish steamship Arnotegui Mendi. An examination of the fruit will be made and if it withstood the long voyage well, full cargoes will be brought here regularly, ship's officers said. This consignment was only twenty-four crates. The Brazilian fruit is of the size usually obtained from Central America, whence most bananas come and the freight rate is only 25 cents a bunch."

County Agents

The Pennsylvania Farmer for November 24 says in an editorial: "The writer of the second prize letter in our contest on 'The Thing That Paid Best in 1922' frankly gives credit to the county agent of his county and to the specialist from State College for putting him on the trail of more profits from his farm.....No one but the taxpayer is to blame if he doesn't get his money back in service. True, most of the extension men are already overworked, but when farmers are thoroughly 'sold' on their value, it won't be difficult to raise the money to support a sufficient number of trained agricultural advisers."

Forestry

To assure a permanent future supply of timber, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States advocated to-day the adoption of a broad national forestry policy. The Chamber's position is taken as the result of a referendum vote just completed among more than 1,300 business organizations making up the national organization's membership. A preliminary canvass of votes cast shows that seven out of eight specific proposals contained in the referendum carried by a wide margin. The recommendation which was not indorsed provided for the setting up of a national forest advisory council. (Press statement, Nov. 25.)

Freight Rates

The possibility of a reduction in rates on important basic commodities, through a readjustment of freight rate schedules, is held out by the committee on the readjustment of relative freight rate schedules, designated by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a report submitted to-day to the president, Julius H. Barnes. The committee finds that a readjustment of class rates should result in a measurable increase in total revenue of railroads, which may be augmented by advances in certain commodity rates now manifestly too low in relation to other rates. "Such proceeds", it suggests, "should be applied to the reduction of commodity rates where needful. Any measure of relief afforded by these reductions, even if small in magnitude, will be a step in the right direction." The reduction of rates on important basic commodities is regarded by the committee as only one phase of the larger problem of the readjustment of relative freight rate schedules. "The ~~mate~~ problem of the hour", it says in its report, "is one of better adjustment of relative rates, not of a general reduction of all rates."...."There is no need nor justification", the report continues, "for a general reduction of freight rates at the present time, whether viewed from the standpoint of relative levels of freight rates and commodity prices now and before the war, of rates in this country as compared with foreign rates, or of the net return, which the railroads have been earning on the value of their property devoted to the public service. (Press statement, Nov. 25.)

Gooding on Agriculture

Senator Gooding of Idaho told President Coolidge November 23 that the agricultural situation in the West is deplorable and declared that the farmer and stock raisers have a slim chance to exist much longer unless some substantial relief is extended.

Senator Gooding said that among the recommendations made by him to the President was one for a general and substantial reduction in freight rates on grain and farm products. He told the President that the rates are out of proportion and the agriculturists have been losing money because of the high rates for too long a period to stand the strain much longer. (Wash. Star, Nov. 23.)

Grain Futures Act In an editorial on the Grain Dealers National Association's recent resolution adverse to the Grain Futures act, Who Is Who in the Grain Trade for November 20 says: "Grain men know that Government interference in their business can only injure and not help the farmers. It is not guess work with them as it is with the politicians. It is not a question of self-interest but one of economics. They have devoted their lives to the business and they have seen it evolve from a crude state to its present perfection. The political agitator understands it about as well as he comprehends the Einstein theory. He never handled a bushel of grain in his life. He is about as competent to 'regulate' it or to enact laws governing regulation as grain men would be to place on the Federal statutes a bill concerning the regulation of lawyers or physicians....."

Grain Marketing The Price Current-Grain Reporter for November 21 says: "Cooperative handling of grain works to the injury of the existing marketing agencies. It is idle to say otherwise. Let us be frank and meet the issue squarely. Established channels of trade are broken with no compensatory advantages. But that reason in itself is not of such a convincing character that it would deter the farmer from entering a pool. As repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the question is whether cooperative handling of grain is the cheaper and offers other compensatory advantages or is the present system the best and most economical method. Perhaps one of the best managed wheat pools is the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association. In spite of this management, their own financial statements prove that it has cost more to handle grain through the pool than the independent dealers could have handled it, and the farmer has received less for his crop. The whole history of cooperative marketing of wheat is marked by financial wrecks, yet political demagogues and 'friends of the farmer' continue to lure him on. If the present method of grain marketing is not economical, why have several cooperative enterprises sought to obtain membership on grain exchanges? The present hue and cry for cooperative handling of grain is the communistic revolution of the grain trade which, while it lasts, will do great damage to the farmer and injure the grain handling trade, but will finally have to return to the tried and true methods based on the unalterable law of supply and demand. If the cooperatives were honest in their declarations, they would frankly admit that they are nothing but attempts at price fixing, which violate the law of supply and demand and eventually are doomed to failure. A wheat pool to be successful from this standpoint would have to be world-wide, and the millenium has not come yet... The great mistake the farmer makes in swallowing the pool propaganda whole is that in some manner the pool is immune from unfavorable conditions and bad business practice that may spell failure for a private industry."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

1 The New York Journal of Commerce for November 24 says in an editorial: "At the time that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace recently came forward with a plan to have the Federal Government 'take up our exportable surplus of wheat' at the American price (which proposal he is careful to say is not put forward by the administration) the Tariff Commission announced its intention, at the order, so it is said, of the President, to begin an inquiry on the basis of which the tariff on wheat would be raised. President Coolidge on the same day in a telegram to a farm official expressed his gratification that the farmers do not desire unsound measures for their benefit. What does all this indicate as to the policies that are to receive official adoption at the National Capital?.... All the talk of tariff protection for the wheat farmer is without question either 'camouflage' pure and simple or else it is the pratings of the totally ignorant. As to the Wallace plan the situation is not so clear. He asserts that it is receiving most careful attention in the Department of Agriculture and has the backing of 'many officials who are in a position to influence legislation' even if it is not 'put forward as an administration policy.' Whatever may be the policy of the administration in this matter it is quite clear that radicals in Congress have at least one friend in the administration. Of course, this vague suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture is simply out of the question as far as its merits are concerned. If the farmers of the country do not desire any such thing why then does the Secretary come forward with it at this time and why has it the approval of a good many 'who are in a position to influence legislation?' Perhaps President Coolidge is not to be taken too literally in his message to the farmers' representative."

2 The Sioux City Live Stock Record for November 21 says in an editorial: "Assuming that it is safe to place credence in about thirteen per cent of the bunk that fills first pages of newspapers, the winter that is now coming on is to see turmoil and other business disturbers among the big packers--and this always reflects right back to the feed lots on farms of the country. The packers are to be haled into court for refusing to let an army of bookkeepers, who know little or nothing of the packing business, go into packing house offices and dig for proof that honest business never landed in a packing house. In our honest opinion the worst thing that has ever happened in the livestock and packing trade, from breeding lot to meat cooler, goes by the name of the Packer and Stock Yards act. It was conceived in dishonesty and incompetence, and is being executed in prejudice--and as long as the packers are allowed to be harassed by demands and orders inspired by politics and prejudice, you can hang fond hope on a willow bush and bid farewell to any lingering hope for the opening of Midlands, and Huron packing plants. Of course, any business that is afraid to be audited needs auditing--but the auditors should have some actual knowledge of the business they are prying into. School boys and political pets are all right, we must have them to keep our economic

equilibrium, but they are what has ailed the livestock trade for the past few years--and newspaper report is that they are going to be epidemic in the packing trade of the coming winter."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

For the week ended Nov. 24: Chicago hog prices advanced 15 to 50¢ for the week, closing at $7.25 top and $6.80 to $7.10 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers 25 to 35¢ lower at $7.50 to $11.15; butcher cows and heifers ranged from 25¢ lower to 30¢ higher at $3.40 to $10.65; feeder steers steady to 15¢ off at $4.35 to $7.50; light and medium weight veal calves 50¢ to $1 lower at $6.50 to $8.50; fat lambs 50¢ off at $10.25 to $12.60; and feeding lambs 10¢ to 25¢ lower at $11 to $12.50. Stocker and feeder shipments from 12 important markets during the week ending Nov. 16 were: Cattle and calves 134,676; hogs 14,165; sheep 80,416. In eastern wholesale fresh meat markets beef steady at Boston and Philadelphia, weak at New York. Veal weak to $1 lower; pork steady to weak with lamb and mutton about steady.

Potato markets tend lower. New York Round Whites closed at $1.60 to $1.75 sacked and bulk per 100 pounds eastern cities, $1.20 to $1.30 f.o.b. Sacked Northern round Whites $1.15 to $1.40 per 100 pounds eastern markets, 85¢ to $1.05 in Chicago. Onion markets about steady. New York and midwestern yellow varieties ranged $2.50 to $3 sacked per 100 pounds consuming centers; $2.50 f.o.b. Cabbage markets steady to firm. New York Danish type sold at $20 to $25 bulk per ton eastern cities; $16 to $18 f.o.b. Apple markets dull. Eastern Stayman Winesaps $4 to $4.75 per barrel in New York and Philadelphia. Baldwins $3.50 to $4.50, and York Imperials $3.25 to $4 in New York.

Hay markets continued generally firm during the week and prices at the close were about on the same level as a week ago. Quoted Nov. 23: No.1 timothy-Boston $29.50, New York $29, Pittsburgh $26, Memphis $26, Cincinnati $24.50, Chicago $27, Minneapolis $19.50; St. Louis $24.50, Kansas City $18.75, St.Louis $24.50. No.1 alfalfa - Kansas City $25, Minneapolis $24 No.1 prairie - Kansas City $15, St. Louis $19.50, Chicago $20, Minneapolis $16.50.

Millfeed markets dull but not quotably lower. Oil meals weak and quoted about $1 lower. Hominy feed quiet, offerings small, demand light.

Spot cotton prices up 96 points during the week, closing at 34.31¢ per lb. New York December future contracts advanced 104 points, closing at 35.25¢.

Wheat market tone weak but prices steady. Best milling grades in good demand. Quoted Nov. 24: No.1 dark northern spring wheat, Minneapolis $1.09 7/8 to $1.20 7/8; No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.05; No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.12 to $1.13. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 83¢; New No.3 yellow St. Louis 80 to 80 1/2¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 44 1/4 to 44 1/2¢; St. Louis 44 1/4 to 44 1/2¢.(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Section 1.

Tariff Board Opens Wheat Hearings

Wheat growers, millers and others whose interests are involved attended the opening, yesterday, of the Tariff Commission's first public hearing in connection with its inquiry into the wheat tariff. Their views were sought by the commission as supplemental to the cost data and other information to be obtained by its fiscal experts as a basis for recommendations to be made to President Coolidge on the appeal of the wheat council of the United States for an increase of 50 per cent in the wheat duty of 30 cents a bushel. Plans for the latter phase of the inquiry will be considered further at a conference of the commission's staff of experts in St. Paul December 3.(Press, Nov.27.)

Agricultural Insurance

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for November 24 says: "Another proposition is added to those which aim to relieve the farmer by reducing his losses and hazards and warranting profits to him. A company subsidiary to one of the oldest and largest of the insurance companies in Hartford, the 'insurance city,' has engaged, we are told, an international expert to make a survey of all the farms in the country, together with the crop conditions of each district, 'with a veiw to insuring all crops against failure, no matter from what cause.' Neither crop insurance nor an investigation of 'conditions' is a new thought. The farmer naturally wonders, says an officer of the company now considering the subject, why the protection afforded by insurance should be denied him, when he notes that nearly every form of loss faced by persons in commercial pursuits is insurable. The wonder is natural, since modern underwriting has undertaken so many subjects that almost every conceivable contingency has at least been suggested as a possible subject. ....Now--to make the application--the fundamental defect of any scheme to insure farming against crop failures from any cause is that it lacks 'average'; there is no body of experience, as yet, on which to found one. It is true that hail insurance has been largely written, and also true that it has not been very successful, and especially in the Northwest. It may do better at some future time, but it has not yet 'found itself.' To safeguard the farmer against all causes of loss would mean a coverage against all sources of crop failure and against unfavorable prices in market. Does not this involve, or tend towards, Governmental guarantees? If the whole country is to hold the farmer safe against unsuccessful industry, why not do the like for other human ventures? Turning raw material into useful products, erecting buildings, mercantile trading, banking, publishing and (not least) transportation--all these are useful, all are liable to troubles, and all dependent upon getting an average success over a term of years. Yet, although various separate contingencies in each of these has insurance available, there is no insurance of successful conducting for any of them....What the farmer needs we all need: Instead of attempts to make everybody help everybody (which is what clamors for Governmental interventions and aid really mean) we should put our trust in individual effort, harder and longer work, a larger dollar through greater production and abundance."

Section 2.

Agricultural Profits

In a lengthy article on prices received by New York State farmers for agricultural products, B. F. Yoakum says in The New York Times for November 25: "In my contributions to the countrywide discussions of the farm problem, I have devoted much thought and time to perishable food articles. I have made diligent inquiry to ascertain the average percentage that perishable products bear to the whole of the food consumed by the public. The estimates I have gathered show that perishable foodstuff runs from 65 to 75 per cent of the total consumed.....The producers of perishable food articles are sustaining an enormous loss much in excess of producers of other food products. I have shown through the Department of Agriculture and from the highest authorities on the farm problem in the United States that the farmer does not receive an average of more than one-third the price the consumer pays, which, as I have therefore pointed out, means that a $7,500,000,000 crop, farm value, is transferred from the farm to the market and sold to consumers for $22,500,000,000. During the last few weeks I have personally visited fourteen farms. In several cases I went into the fields where the farmers were gathering and loading food products for the market.....Summing up my observations with these farmers confirms the truth of what I have so often asserted, absolutely beyond doubt--that the prices the consumers are paying are from 100 to 1,300 per cent over the prices the farmers receive. Here I want to remark that the broader scope I go into and the closer investigations I make the more startling is the enormous difference between the farmers' and consumers' prices.....The difference between my position and Secretary Wallace's lies in the fact that for a $7,500,000,000 crop, farm value, the consumer pays $22,500,000,000, while I contend that there should be a readjustment under which the farmers will receive two-thirds of the $22,500,000,000, or $15,000,000,000 paid by the consumers, instead of one-third, or $7,500,000,000. To put it another way, Secretary Wallace's proposition is to save the farmers annually $184,000,000. Under my plan, the farmers' present income will be increased from $7,500,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 a year....."

Agricultural Situation

The World's Work for December, referring to an article by David Friday in Trade Winds for October, says: "His remedy for regaining the ground lost by our farmers since 1919 is not 'by patterning after any scheme of price control through Government interference which has yet been invented,' but by a unique method, having a direct relation to our immigration problem, which will surprise some students of the agricultural question. 'If we can ever get it clearly into our minds,' Mr. Friday writes, 'that the agricultural problem is not how to get more people into agriculture and keep them out of the towns, we shall look with favor on the movement from the farm to the city. From the standpoint of economic analysis and sound business sense, just this movement to urban centres must work the economic salvation of the farming class. There is a special reason why the movement should be encouraged at this time. The cities are experiencing a great shortage of untrained

manual labor....America has in her population to-day a great potential supply of just this class of labor. It is now on the farms producing products which are selling, so we are told, at prices which are out of balance with the general level. Not less than one million of these laborers could be drafted into the cities without doing any great injury to the volume of agricultural production. They would probably decrease the volume of output immediately by much less than 10 per cent. The stimulus which the resulting increase in prices would give to agricultural production through better methods and the use of more machinery and fertilizer would doubtless bring agricultural production back to its present volume in less than half a decade. Why open the floodgate of immigration when this potential supply of labor, American born, and educated according to American standards, is already in our midst? It is discontented because of the rewards which its industry yields. The obvious remedy seems to be a shift in occupation for a million people now engaged in agriculture, together with their families. This would mean a further addition to the population of our cities and towns of probably four million. There can be little doubt that it would solve both the problems which are worrying the politicians of agriculture and those which are worrying the employers of labor who desire immigration.'"

Agriculture

The Financial Age for November 24, in an editorial on the department's crop report, says: "This on the whole is surely a satisfactory showing and while wheat farmers in some sections have taken serious losses, because of crop failures in their territory, the fact is that the price index of all crops this year stands at 21.20 per cent higher than in 1922, although something like 23.8 per cent below that of the average for the preceding five years. These are official figures and there is little doubt that they will be materially changed when the final computations are made. It is certainly very gratifying that the Nation's greatest of all basic industries, agriculture, is to make such a showing at a time when it is of all things important to build up the farming industry and to provide for its continued well being. As has been frequently pointed out in these columns before, the American people have seldom, if ever, enjoyed true prosperity at a time when the farmers were hard pressed and found it difficult to make both ends meet. There have been years in which the crop prospects were more favorable, but the fact is that the present position of the great farming industry is very much stronger than many people thought possible when the first crop reports were made. The American people are to be congratulated at this showing, for while there are very weak sections in the crop area, the financial position of the farmers is very much more favorable as a result of the rather recent advancing price movement, which has been effective in increasing the purchasing power of the producing community. The United States has made a good showing in its crop area and there is little doubt but that the sensational rise in some prices has been brought about by the more favorable harvest expectations as compared with one year ago and with conditions prevailing only a few months ago."

Food In Germany

A cable dispatch from Dusseldorf to the press of November 26 says: "From Dusseldorf north along the left bank of the Rhine to Osterath, through Crefeld and into the Mors basin in the richest farming country in the whole northern Rhineland the milk is for the pigs and turnips for the cows. The starving Germans from the cities can beg or offer sacks full of paper marks--but the food is for the livestock unless good Dutch guilders or American dollars are offered in exchange."

Forestry

The Scientific American for December says: "What we had to say in our September issue on the possibility of a timber famine has brought to this office a thoughtful letter from Mr. James D. I. Wood, in which he suggests that in considering the world's diminishing supplies, a distinction should be made between coniferous woods and hardwoods, and directs attention to the vast area of hardwoods in the tropics which has yet hardly been touched. When the scarcity of coniferous woods becomes so much a fact as to raise the prices of lumber, it will be more profitable, he believes, to take out many of these tropical hardwoods than to attempt to raise the comparatively slow-growing hardwoods in our more northerly climate. Then the question is asked, whether it would not be wise to consider conservation under the two separate heads of protecting our watersheds and of carrying on forestry as a paying proposition. The Weeks law and other similar statutes afford protection to watersheds and natural parks; but, according to our correspondent, 'it yet remains to be demonstrated what policy will best prevent a timber famine,' and the work of the Forestry Products Laboratory at Madison, much of which has been described in the Scientific American, is referred to as giving the country much valuable assistance in forest conservation. The greatest enemy of our forests, the one that does far more damage than the axe of the lumber man, is the annual forest fires. The Government is doing much to combat the fire menace. Congress should furnish it with funds to do much more."

Grain Marketing

A. D. Welton, Chicago correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says in the November 24 issue: "The 'orderly marketing of farm products' is being preached as the remedy for agricultural troubles, but it seems to be given only academic application. It wins applause in meetings and makes fine material for essays on bucolic contentment, but it melts away before a condition in which corn sells higher by the bushel than by the pound. The word is going out that next year's wheat crop must be reduced. For a long time the Government has been urged to study conditions, fix the acreage and advise the wheat-growers how much they should plant. If anything has been done this fall, it would be interesting to hear about it. It would be more interesting to know if the farmers would heed such directions, or if they were willing to heed them. As a matter of fact, the acreage planted tells little. It is the number of bushels per acre produced that counts. And what that will be no man knows."

Grain Marketing 2 The Indiana Farmer's Guide for November 17 says in editorial: "There are obstacles to overcome in organizing farmers for the successful marketing of wheat on the cooperative plan but it can be done, and the recommendation made by Messrs. Meyer and Mondell, should offer encouragement to those who are endeavoring to get farmers together. Organizing the wheat growers on a scale adequate to be effective is the biggest undertaking ever attempted in cooperative marketing, and whether or not it can be put across will depend very much upon he leadership and the attitude of the farmers and others concerned."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture 1 The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for November 22 says in an editorial: "While the desire to aid the wheat farmers of the country in their present unfortunate predicament is very general there is no evidence that any of the plans proposed will meet favor. The somewhat vague plan suggested by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is receiving much attention because of its sponsor, but no one in official or responsible circles appears to take it seriously."

2 The Daily Journal-Stockman for November 22 says in an editorial: "Secretary Wallace's demand that the big packers open their books to the Packers and Stockyards administration comes as somewhat of a surprise to the country as it was generally understood that we already had Federal supervision of the packing industry."

3 The Daily Drover's Journal-Stockman for November 23 says in an editorial: "It looks as if the Packer and Stockyards administration intended to open up the whole question of how far it is supposed to go in the supervision of the meat packing business. The controversy is unfortunate as the producers invariably suffer temporarily when such disputes arise."

4 Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for November 20 says: "Rural mail carriers are to take another pig census for the Department of Agriculture. The last census had a most depressing influence on the hog market and hog growers await the result of the coming census with fear and trembling as the market is already too low for comfort."

5 The National Provisioner for November 24 says in an editorial: "More than 12,000 farmers have pledged themselves to use only purebred sires on their farms, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This figure is most encouraging when it is remembered that the 'better sires better stock' campaign started only four years ago. It is not easy to convince the individual farmer that his scrub sire, while cheap to buy, is costing him many dollars a year in inferior offspring....Meat packers are as much interested in this question as the farmers. The increasing use of purebred sires will mean an increasingly better kind of animal for them to handle."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 26: Chicago hog prices closed at $7 for top, and $6.50 to $6.90 for the bulk; good and medium beef steers $7.85 to $11.35; feeders $4.50 to $7.40; veal calves $6.50 to $8.50; fat lambs $10.75 to $13; feeding lambs $11 to $12.50.

Grain prices quoted Nov. 26: No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis $1.09 1/2 to $1.2 1/2; No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.07 1/2; Kansas City $1.07 to $1.17; No.2 red winter St.Louis $1.13 1/2 to $1.14; Kansas City $1.08 to $1.09; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 74 to 76 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 1/2 to 44 3/4¢; St. Louis 44 to 44 1/2¢.

Potato market firm in Chicago, but tended lower in most other cities. New York Round Whites closed at $1.50 to $1.75 sacked and bulk per 100 lbs. eastern cities; $1.20 to $1.25 f.o.b. Northern sacked Round Whites brought $1.15 to $1.35 in Baltimore and Pittsburgh; 90¢ to $1.20 sacked and bulk in Chicago. New York and Northern Danish type cabbage ranged $20 to $25 bulk per ton leading markets; mostly $18 f.o.b. New York shipping points. New York and Midwestern onions yellow varieties closed at $2.50 to $3 sacked per 100 lbs. Apple markets steady to firm. Eastern York Imperials sold at $3 to $3.50 per bbl. in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, while sales from cold storage brought $4.25 to $4.50 in New York. Exports of apples from the United States during October 1923 were 608,041 barrels and 1,020,781 boxes.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: Philadelphia 53¢; Boston 51 1/2¢; New York 53¢; Chicago 51 1/2¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets Nov.24: Daisies 24 3/4¢; Longhorns 25 3/4¢; Square Prints 26¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 23 points, closing at 34.54¢ per lb. New York December future contracts advanced 35 points, closing at 35.60¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.26,	Nov.24,	Nov.26,1922
20 Industrials	92.88	92.60	92.03
20 R.R. stocks	81.52	81.20	82.17

(Wall St. Jour., November 27.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST November 28, 1923

Section 1

Wheat Cost Inquiry The Tariff Commission concluded its preliminary hearing yesterday on the scope of its investigation into the cost of producing wheat in this country and Canada, under the flexible provisions of the Tariff act. The investigation has resulted from a proposal of the Wheat Council of the United States for a 50 per cent increase in the thirty-cent duty on wheat. The commission denied the request of former Senator McCumber, counsel for the Wheat Council, that the investigation be limited to the American spring wheat States and the corresponding area in Canada, but stated that if evidence respecting competitive conditions tended to show that the scope should be limited it would further consider the matter.....Objection was made by Mr.McCumber to using rental as a basis in determining the cost of production.....Testimony showed the average cost of wheat transportation in Canada at present rates averaged one cent for thirty-seven miles. Canadian growers, it was stated, enjoyed an advantage of about eight cents a bushel on all wheat shipped through the lower rates. In addition to the lower freight rates, the Canadian growers were able to produce wheat this year, according to estimates presented, at forty-six cents a bushel less than the American farmers.(Press, Nov. 28.)

Agricultural Credit A comparative chart showing the means authorized by Congress for providing financial aid and credit to farmers has just been prepared by C. F. Childs & Co., New York. The agencies through which the farmer is directly or indirectly the beneficiary are the Federal Land Banks, Joint Stock Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, National Agricultural Credit Corporation, rediscount corporations, War Finance Corporation, National banks and Federal Reserve banks. Because farm credit is only part of the function of the War Finance Corporation, National and Federal Reserve banks, details of their capitalization, management and reserve have been omitted from the chart, which, besides giving the original capitalization of the other agencies, sets forth the provisions for subsequent capitalization, reserve, management, purpose and function, method of financing and special features. The analysis denies the assertion that the farmer's needs have gone unnoticed by the Government.(N.Y. Times, Nov. 28.)

Ant Reported to Eradicate Weevil A Crystal Springs, Miss., dispatch to the press to-day says: "A cotton boll weevil eradicator has been found in the Argentine ant, according to Mance Dees, a planter near here. Mr. Dees planted two patches of cotton on the same farm this season. One of them was in ground infested with the ants. He has brought to Crystal Springs and exhibited to cotton men a stalk from each patch. That from the ground infested with the ants contained 149 bolls of cotton matured to the top of the stalk while the stalk from the other patch, infested with the weevil, contained only shriveled squares and small, undeveloped bolls."

Section 2.

Agricultural Commission's Report

The Oklahoma Farmer for November 25 says in an editorial: "President Coolidge sent Eugene Meyer and Frank Mondell on a scouting trip through the wheat districts of the Northwest to study the tribulations of wheat growers.....Their conclusion is that the way out is the reduction of wheat production to our own needs, and 'the organization of the producers for the purpose of marketing their wheat under the cooperative marketing plan.' Referring to the plans of peddlers of panaceas, the report says: 'It is relatively easy to detect the proposals of those who seek to exploit agricultural distress for their own political purposes. But it is far more difficult to deal with the proposals of sincere and honest-minded persons who seek to solve problems by short cuts which are unsound and which, therefore, are bound to be ineffective.' Wheat growers in Oklahoma have been doing just the things recommended. They are making good progress with the development of their own organization for cooperative marketing and they are planning to be farmers instead of only wheat growers hereafter."

Agricultural Situation

Julius H. Barnes writes at length upon "Things We Found About Wheat," in The Country Gentleman for December 1. He says in part: ".....To many an observer it has appeared well-nigh incomprehensible that a price fall in wheat during the present year should precipitate such a problem as exists in many of the great grain sections. One naturally argues that a single mishap should not properly force a crisis upon any industry. I have frequently heard it asked, 'Why have not the grain farmers accumulated sufficient reserves to carry them through this period of depression? Has it caught them absolutely unprepared?' In these questions lies full expression of the general misconception of the fundamental causes of the present problem. This 1923 situation is not, strictly speaking, a 1923 product. It is essentially the cumulative result of a great many contributing factors spread over a period of years. Sooner or later the situation had to come to a head. This apparently has happened. But I feel safe in saying that had the crux been reached two years ago it would not have occasioned nearly so great a disturbance.....If, as I indicated, the 1923 situation is the cumulative expression of many factors, then by simple logic it follows that the remedy must be applied at the roots of the trouble, not at the top, as so many of the spontaneous legislative panaceas would attempt.....One of the most significant facts brought out by our studies is that in areas where we found real distress occasioned by the price fall in wheat there were, near at hand, outstanding exhibits of farming which had suffered little, if any, from the depression. In the great majority of such comparisons we found that the farmer in distress had depended almost solely on the production of wheat to pay taxes, interest, and furnish a living for his family. Even under the price fall of this grain he might have been able to meet his out-of-pocket expenses had it not been for the fact that his per-acre yields of wheat were so low as to make such an achievement impossible. When wheat is grown at the rate of from three or four to seven or eight bushels to the acre, and when that crop is

the sole dependence of the farmer, it takes little imagination to realize that he is leaning on a broken reed.....But on the other hand, there are these farmers in the very heart of such depressed areas, many of them actually unencumbered with debt and the greater proportion feeling in only slight degree the reaction of low-priced wheat. It is to these farmers that we must look for the final solution of the whole difficulty.....Instead of seeking quick-acting panaceas for the ills of agriculture, our politicians could perform a monumental service to their constituents and to the country at large by discovering the real machinery through which readjustment must be wrought, and then throwing the weight of their influence to bear upon securing adequate support for these agricultural colleges and experiment stations. There is yet another opportunity of service for those who are genuinely interested in finding a solution of the agrarian problem, and that is to recognize the tremendous importance of securing a statistical background against which reconstructive plans may be drawn. By that I mean securing facts and figures such as are brought out in the all too few farm-management surveys conducted by our agricultural colleges. These surveys bring to light unsound economic practices in agriculture; they focus the spotlight upon the most substantial and trustworthy practices. They show trends, whether these be upward or downward, and thus at all times provide an invaluable index of the regional farming status. American agriculture, like all great human institutions, has been built on individual effort. We have no sympathy with the social theories of those who look to governmental control and subsidy of great industries for correcting any faults in their economics. One of the finest and certainly most productive pieces of work which could be done for agriculture would be the seeking out and analyzing of those types of farming in the West and Northwest which have stood up under this depression and which promise to hold fast to what they have won."

Agricultural Situation 2

The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman for November 25 says in an editorial: "A monthly bulletin called 'The Agricultural Situation,' issued by the Department of Agriculture, has this to say about the present condition of the farmer: 'The position of agriculture slowly but surely improves. Purchasing power of farm products, though still handicapped, is now at the highest point in three years. What is more, prices are better at a season when farmers actually have something to sell. This means something all along the line,' continues the report. 'Agriculture has weathered the storms of the last four years solely and simply by drawing on its reserves.'.... All this means something else besides a resumption of buying power. It means that during the years when all these farm needs were wearing out there was little or no replacement in the form of new tools or new goods, and that, just as soon as the farmer has the money with which to buy, he is going into the market for these things to the limit of his ability. Even under average circumstances the farmer's ability has never equalled his desire to buy. There has been a dam across that average ability for several years, thus

hindering, even more than usual, the exercise of that natural desire. We might say that the average price level is approaching the top of the dam. When it flows over you can look for the buying power of farmers to be felt in every city factory in the land."

Hog Market

A. D. Welton, Chicago correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says in the November 24 issue: "There's a flood of hogs--a glut of pork. John G. Brown, president of the Livestock Producers' Association, has issued warning to shippers. The market price has been depressed. The loss to the producers in three or four weeks is placed at $5,000,000, and no one has profited. The hogs are classed as 'light and immature,' and the glut marks the lack of balance between the price of corn and pork. With farmers selling corn as corn at high prices, they may afford to sell their immature pigs at low prices. But the consequences, Mr. Brown thinks, will be serious. First, there will be later a short supply of mature, corn-fed hogs. Second, the price of hogs will be high, and the demand, therefore, will be curtailed. Third, a disorganized market does nobody any good. This is all a severe criticism of the farmer, who is supposed to be growing market wise, and to have incubating within him the seeds of cooperation. Cooperation, it is insisted, forbids market disorganization by heavy shipments and calls for the deliberate action that holds supply and demand steadily within balance. The fact that the president of the Livestock Producers' Association has issued the warning is ample evidence that there is an association and a leader. The fact that the supply now exceeds the demand for pork indicates that later the demand may exceed the supply. Then prices will go up, as they are now going down, but when they are up the farmer will have no pigs. There will be nothing left but the squeal, and there will be an abundance of that."

Japanese Ownership of Land

The Washington Farmer for November 22 says in an editorial: "Japanese ownership or leasing of lands in Washington and California was knocked higher than a kite by the Supreme Court of the United States in a sound, well-reasoned decision.....We hope that this decision disposes of a problem that carries a good deal of dynamite. It does not necessarily follow, though, that this ends the issue. We are safe from the evil of Japanese ownership and leasing of land so long as the present treaty stands with Japan, but it is possible that a new treaty could be negotiated and ratified by the United States Senate that would give Japanese subjects the right to own and lease land in the United States and in that event the treaty would be superior to our State constitution and laws. That is a possibility, but is highly improbable. The spirit of the people of the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain States is resolutely against Japanese occupancy of our agricultural lands, and it is not likely that any administration at Washington would care to flout that spirit by negotiating an objectionable treaty with Japan....It is theoretically conceivable that Japanese subjects could yet be put in the way of acquiring land in this and other States of the West Coast, but as a practical political proposition it seems that the issue was effectively disposed of when the United States Supreme Court sustained our State constitution and law."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Progressive Farmer for November 24 says in an editorial: "It is not difficult to understand why cotton spinners, brokers and speculators object to forecasts by the Government as to the size of the cotton crop as indicated by conditions at any given time. Nor is it difficult to understand why they object to the Government investigating and making reports of the 'intentions' of the farmers to plant, before the planting takes place. The commercial cotton interests are, by more compact organization and larger facilities, better able to get the facts than the farmers. They can get such facts as they want, put a selfish interpretation on them, and give out reports which will receive wide publicity and produce the desired effects. The speculator does not want the producers or the public generally to have the facts. If all have the facts, his opportunities for speculation are lessened. Neither can the spinners and the farmers divest themselves of the influences of self interest, and both are consequently incompetent to secure the facts, give them an unbiased interpretation and make reliable reports. It is, therefore, easy to understand the attacks of the commercial interests on the Government reports as to the crop indicated by the conditions at any one time, and to the Government finding out the intentions of the producers as to plantings before the crop is actually planted. But it is beyond our comprehension why farmers, and especially cotton producers, should condemn and try to destroy the effects of reports by the only institution competent to gather information and give it an unbiased interpretation, for their protection. If this campaign succeeds in destroying the Government reports, or in destroying confidence in them, as many farmers and some cotton organizations seem bent on doing, they will be completely at the mercy of the selfishly influenced reports of spinners, brokers and speculators An interesting as well as ludicrous feature of this concerted effort to destroy confidence in the official cotton reports is the 'lie' given to the pretentions of the speculators that they have no confidence in the Government reports, by the wild fluctuations in the speculative markets when an unexpected report is issued. If they regard these reports as wholly unreliable, as they pretend, why do they rush to cover or wildly bet their money on the accuracy of these reports as soon as they are made? The pitiable thing about this whole affair is that farmers, farm leaders and farmers' organizations are being duped into joining in a campaign to destroy the only protection they now have against the commercial reports, which can not escape being influenced by self interest. The producers should exert every influence to improve and extend the scope of these Government reports, and instead of helping to discredit them in the eyes of the public, should do all in their power to make them respected as the most trustworthy information we have, which they positively are. Moreover, we can see no harm to come from a careful survey and report on the acreage the farmers intend to plant, if this report is made before planting has actually taken place. On the other hand, we think we can see much good which might come to the individual producer from knowing the intentions of his brother farmers as to their probable plantings."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 27: Chicago hog prices, top $6.90, bulk of sales $6.40 to $7.70; medium and good beef steers $7.65 to $11.35; butcher cows and heifers $3.50 to $10.75; feeder steers $4.50 to $7.50; light and medium weight veal calves $6.75 to $8.75; fat lambs $1.25 to $13.35; feeding lambs $11. to $12.50 and yearlings $8.25 to $11.25.

Eastern potatoes, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland Round Whites, sold at $1.50 to $1.75 sacked and bulk per 100 pounds. Maine Green Mountains $1.60 to $1.90 eastern cities, $1.10 to $1.25 f.o.b. New Jersey Sweet potatoes, yellow varieties, $2.25 to $2.50 per bushel hamper in New York and Pittsburgh. New York cabbage, Danish type, ranged $20 to $25 bulk per ton eastern city markets, $17 to $20 f.o.b. New York and middlewestern onions, yellow varieties, medium to large sizes, sold at $2.50 to $3 sacked per 100 pounds consuming centers. Eastern apples, Baldwins, $3 to $4 per barrel in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. York Imperials $3.50 to $3.75 in New York.

Average grain prices quoted Nov. 27: No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis $1.09 1/2 to $1.24 1/2, No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.05 1/2, Kansas City $1.07 to $1.18, No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.14 to $1.15. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 83 to 84¢, No.3 yellow corn St. Louis 76 to 66¢, Kansas City 73 to 74¢, No.3 white oats Chicago 45¢, Minneapolis 39 1/2 to 40¢, St. Louis 45¢.

Spot cotton advanced 38 points in 10 designated spot markets, closing at 34.92¢ per lb. New York December future contracts up 45 points, closing at 36.05¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Nov.27,	Nov.26,	Nov.27,1922
20 Industrials	92.61	92.88	92.03
20 R.R. stocks	81.48	81.52	82.17

(Wall St. Jour., November 28.)

Section 1

Cotton Reports Assailed — An Atlanta dispatch to the press of to-day says: "Dissatisfaction is expressed in cotton circles here and other cities over the South with the frequency with which the Government's cotton-crop estimates are published, as well as with the material they contain. Many in the business here express the opinion that the estimates are of no practical value and only reenforce the opinion of the optimistic that cotton will go to 35 cents a pound in the near future. Oldtimers say those who pay top prices for cotton now will be more than apt to come to grief later in the season, and are accusing the Government of creating a false atmosphere of optimism. Younger men on the market are relying almost implicitly on the Government reports to govern their operations."

Representative Little on Wheat Surplus — Representative Little, of Kansas, declared yesterday that if exports of wheat continue at the rate they have been going since harvest all the exportable wheat will be overseas by New Year's day, according to the press to-day. "There is no surplus," says Mr. Little. "The figures I have received from the Secretary of Agriculture show that we have used 80,000,000 bushels as seed and up to November 12 have exported 77,000,000. Subtracting this from our total crop this year of 781,000,000 bushels, we have 624,000,000 bushels with the farmers. Mr. Wallace tells me the people will eat 537,000,000 bushels and the stock will eat 39,000,000 bushels, making a total of 576,000,000 bushels. This leaves us 48,000,000 on the farms. If we export as since harvest, this will all be overseas before New Year's Day....."

Wool Marketing — A Portland, Ore., dispatch to the press to-day says: "According to announcement by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the California Wool Growers' Association will amalgamate with the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, with headquarters at Portland, resulting in bringing to this city the California wools for scouring, grading, storing and marketing, making Portland next in rank to Boston as a primary wool market. California wools will be concentrated at the association's warehouse at Vina, Calif. By this amalgamation the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers' Association will have 2,600 members in Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho."

Pearson Urges Game Refuge — T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, announced November 29 that a new effort had been launched to protect wild life near the sanctuaries established by the Rockefeller and Sage foundations in Louisiana. Those interested in preserving America's fast-vanishing wild life recently protested against the plans of E. A. McIlhenny and his associates who are seeking to establish a hunting club near the reservations. (N.Y. Times, Nov. 30.)

Section 2.

Agricultural Commission's Report

The Baltimore Sun for November 15 says in an editorial: "Evidence that the administration is not going to stop with the Meyer-Mondell farm relief program--which comprises cooperative marketing and crop diversification--but will put forward other ameliorative measures also, is to be found in the address of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace before the Chicago Association of Commerce....A recent writer in the London Times succinctly pointed out recently the real reason for the deflation in the price of our farm products and the failure of a similar deflation in the prices of manufactured and industrial products to materialize. The price of American wheat is fixed in Liverpool. Our grain surplus for export determines the price which must be paid for the entire crop. American manufactures, being mainly for domestic sale, and furthermore being protected effectively by a tariff, are subject to no such foreign price fixing. Domestic costs of production, including labor and raw materials, are largely the basis upon which the prices of our industrial products are fixed. The only determining factor in the price of wheat is the world price as fixed at Liverpool, regardless of the costs of production in the Dakotas or elsewhere. Our grain is now being sold on a European basis, financially speaking; our industrial products on a domestic basis. The farmer must sell at the European price and buy at the domestic price. If the Wallace wheat commission can propose some method of relieving this anomalous condition, it will do well indeed."

Business Conditions

The Federal Reserve Board November 28 issues the following statement: "Production of basic commodities and retail trade increased during October, and the volume of freight shipments and wholesale trade continued large. The level of wholesale prices and the volume of employment showed but little change. The Federal Reserve Board's index of production in basic industries advanced 3 per cent in October, after having declined for four months. The increase for the month, while due in part to the resumption of anthracite coal mining, also reflected increases in textiles, lumber, and sugar, and most other industries included in the index. Employment at industrial establishments showed practically no change between September and October.....Heavy movement of miscellaneous merchandise and livestock resulted in October in the largest railroad shipments of any month on record. Wholesale trade was 12 per cent larger than a year ago and sales in all leading lines except shoes showed increases. Department store sales were 13 per cent larger than last October and sales of mail order houses were the largest of any month since 1919.....Since the middle of October there has been a slight decline in demand for credit for commercial and agricultural purposes at member banks in leading cities. Considerable decreases in borrowings for these purposes in the New York and Chicago districts were partially offset by increases in other districts. Loans secured by stocks and bonds increased somewhat, while investments continued to decline and reached the low point for the year..... "

Cow Testing in Virginia

A Winchester, Va., dispatch to the press of November 26 states that good results already are being recorded by dairymen who recently formed the Virginia Valley Cow Testing Association for the purpose of having their herds tested once a month by an expert to determine which cows are profitable and which are not.

Fertilizer Industry

A Baltimore dispatch to the press of November 28 quotes Gustavus Ober as saying: "I believe it is safe to predict that the consumption of fertilizer next spring will at least equal that of 1914, the last really normal year of the industry. This does not necessarily mean that the conditions existing then will be paralleled, as facilities for manufacturing fertilizer are much greater now, but the overproduction should be materially reduced."

Nitrate Imports

The Philadelphia Ledger for November 24 says: "The demand upon local manufacturing plants has caused a considerable increase in the importation of nitrate from Chile in the last six months, according to officials of steamship lines and from statistics of the Commissioners of Navigation which reflect the port's business. In 1922, 397,519 bags were imported, compared with 881,587 bags since January last, an increase of more than 100 per cent."

Price Fixing by the Government

The Sioux City Live Stock Record for November 23 says in an editorial: "There is no use talking, the world will never get rid of the kind that think and advocate price fixing on commodities by the Government. There is nothing more certain than that any fixing of a boosted price on wheat would automatically fix a boosted price on every article of food that is made from wheat. The only cure for the man who can't get production cost out of his wheat is to quit raising wheat."

Wheat Situation

Western Farmer for November 15 says in an editorial: "Those who have given thought to the wheat situation are fully cognizant of the fact that there should be a higher tariff wall on wheat. Much Canadian wheat is coming into the United States (especially is this true of spring wheat). Millions of bushels of wheat have been shipped into the United States from Canada to be milled in transit and shipped out as flour....The theory of tariff is that it should reflect the difference in cost of production between this and those countries producing a like product. Under the provisions of the present tariff act, the President of the United States has the power to raise without Congressional action the duty on any commodity fifty per cent. If President Coolidge would immediately advance the tariff on wheat and flour he would greatly assist in meeting a grave situation now facing wheat producers. There is another situation that is alarming, and that is the enormous profit made by bakers in the manufacture of bread from a barrel of flour....The cost of manufacturing the regulation loaf is around one cent. With four bushels and forty pounds of wheat required to make a barrel of flour, anyone with a sharp pencil can figure out the baker's profit and how the farmer and the miller hold the sack. There should be some investigation made into this situation by those in authority."

Wheat Situation

2 The Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram for November 22 says in an editorial: "Secretary Hoover's admission that the Government has no plan for a loan or a charitable gift to Germany removes one of the bullish props from the wheat market. It leaves to the farmers two hopes for Federal aid -- the probability of a higher tariff, to shut off imports from Canada, which have been paying 30 cents a bushel, and the possibility of lower freight rates. If the producer fails to get these benefits, he may reflect on the voluminous advice he has received about cooperative marketing and diversified farming. He may feel good, also, over the fact that his industry has been given more free advertising in the last five or six months than ever before. It is doubtful if tariff revision, including the proposed raise by the Tariff Commission to 45 cents a bushel and a later advance by Congress to 50 or 60 cents, would be of much help to farmers on the present crop of wheat. Why? Because it is asserted that the growers, especially those east of the Rocky mountains, have sold three-fourths of their surplus. The higher tariff might exert a sentimental effect and enable the elevator men and speculators, who hold the 73,000,000 bushels of wheat in the visible supply, to unload on the American millers and bread-eaters at a profit. It could not be expected to promote exports at a time when United States grain is being undersold in Europe by the wheat of Canada, the Argentine Republic, Australia and Russia....The motive for importing wheat this year differs sharply from what it is supposed to be. Owing to the poor average quality of both spring and winter wheat in this country in 1923, millers need a small percentage of the high-protein Canadian grain to produce a certain standard quality of flour. This is more true in northern territory than in the Kansas latitude. As Canadian wheat is cheaper than American, due to a record crop in the Dominion, export sales of the United States flour are impossible without loss, but the mills using Canadian wheat can enjoy a little foreign business by importing and grinding the grain and collecting a rebate of the duty when the product is exported."

3 The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for November 24 says in an editorial: "When eastern newspapers discuss the matter of aid for the wheat farmers their attitude seems to be either one of indifference or of active opposition. Eastern and western farmers do not view many of the problems of agriculture through the same eyes, and east of the Mississippi river there seems to be little or no sympathy for the western wheat grower. In the East, most of the people, including the farmers, are buyers of western grain and other farm products and the movement to boost the price of wheat by Government action is meeting with sharp opposition. This lack of sympathy with the western farmer's point of view is clearly set forth in the following editorial in the Chicago Tribune....'The number of wheat growers in this country who are in desperate financial circumstances is probably only a fraction of 1 per cent of the farmers. The fact that they speak politically through such voices as those of Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, Smith Wildman Brookhart of Iowa and Robert La Follette of Wisconsin wins them attention out of

all proportion to their importance. Those who have gone bankrupt and will lose their farms are those who were trying to raise wheat at an impossible overhead cost. This country does not want or need wheat at such cost. It can not afford to subsidize such wheat growers. They may as well be permanently discouraged now as later. Most of the farmers of Iowa and Wisconsin, and at least the dairy farmers of Minnesota, are even now in a perfectly solvent situation. The inefficient farmers or the farmers of poor soil are not so well off, but no legislation will increase their efficiency or enrich their soil. Such farms might better go back to grass, and the politicians who seek to tax the better farmers and the city dwellers to maintain the inefficient, and to keep themselves in office, may properly go back to grass also.'"

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1

The Sprague (Washington) Advocate for November 22 says in an editorial: "Suppose the farmers had a pretty fair idea of what other farmers were going to do in the way of planting crops next year -- would it be of any help to them? It seems that it should be. The United States Department of Agriculture intends to issue regularly hereafter a report on what farmers intend to plant.... This service ought to be valuable to the farmers, especially those who have an opportunity to choose. If they know what others intend to do they can govern themselves accordingly and greatly prevent either overproduction or underproduction. The service the Government proposes to build up is one the farmers should have, since they do not now have any organization which does this for them-- much as they need it. The reports on the intentions of farmers to plant crops should be looked forward to with much interest by the farmers themselves."

2 The New York World for November 27 says in an editorial: "The American people are not eating as much wheat bread as they should, according to a statement coming from the Federal Department of Agriculture. Bread-saving habits formed in war time persist.... But it is nowhere stated that our people generally are denying themselves a sufficient quantity of bread to sustain life. It is not even affirmed that the American per capita consumption of wheat averages a noticeably lower amount than before the war. Nor should we be quick in concluding that the department aims to cultivate habits of waste and extravagance and gorging among the people on the score of certain articles of necessary consumption when it is preaching economy and temperance and aids to health otherwise. Yet there are millions of people abroad who are actually suffering for want of bread. They would be in this market to buy wheat in large quantity if we would only give them a chance to pay for it with what they have to sell unburdened by almost prohibitive tariff taxes. But we give them no such chance. We tell them that it is better for us that they should starve than to take in payment goods which they have to give instead of gold which they have not. And then to make good this loss of demand for wheat we are virtually urged to overeat and waste."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov.28: Chicago hog prices closed at $7.10 for top and $6.50 to $7 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $8.15 to $11.50, butcher cows and heifers $3.65 to $10.90; feeder steers steady at $4.50 to $7.50; veal calves $7.25 to $9.50; fat lambs $11.50 to $13.50 and feeder steers $11 to $12.75.

New York Round White potatoes closed at $1.50 to $1.75 sacked and bulk per 100 pounds, $1.15 to $1.25 f.o.b. Maine sacked Spaulding Rose $1.65 to $1.75 in New York. Northern Round Whites 90¢ to $1.20 in Chicago. Cabbage markets steady to stronger. Prices advanced $6 per ton in New York City and at New York Shipping points. Onion markets fairly steady. New York and midwestern yellow varieties sold at $2.50 to $3 sacked per 100 pounds consuming centers. Apple markets inactive. Few sales from cold storage of Pennsylvania York Imperials at $4 to $4.25 per barrel in New York. Stayman Winesaps $3.75 to $4 in Pittsburgh.

Closing prices 92 score butter: New York 53 1/2¢; Philadelphia 54¢; Chicago 51 1/2¢.

Average closing prices of cash grain Nov. 28: No.2 hard winter Kansas City $1.10 to $1.17; St. Louis $1.06 to $1.06 1/2; No.2 red winter Kansas City $1.09; St. Louis $1.14 to $1.15; No.2 yellow corn Chicago 84¢; St. Louis 78¢ to 79¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 to 44 3/4¢; Minneapolis 40 1/2¢; St. Louis 45¢.

Spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 89 points, closing at 35.81¢ per lb. New York December future contracts up 102 points, closing at 37.07¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).